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# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1367

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. CORPORATE INTERESTS INVOLVED IN MX CONSTRUCTION EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Ernst Genri: "Who Trades in the MX Missile?"]

[Text] Everything points to the fact that in the White House they have in no way given up the plan to aim a thousand highly accurate nuclear missiles with an overall yield 30,000-fold greater than the Hiroshima bomb at Europe -- despite the vote in the House of Representatives. One must suppose that those surrounding Mr. Reagan have already carefully calculated how many millions of Europeans could be destroyed at once by this accumulation of weapons.

It is now finally clear that this massed attack is at the basis of the plan for a first strike against the socialist world, which has been developed by the generals of the Pentagon. It is planned to suddenly hurl MX, Trident and Pershing-II missiles, B-1 bombers and other "super weapons" during the very first seconds of an aggression, across the ocean or from Western Europe, bringing to their knees all those who still remain alive on our continent.

However, there is also another side to this plan in which the folly of the modern American monopolistic bourgeois is expressed in a different form.

The construction of the MX is one of the largest deals of big business in the United States during all the postwar period -- and this explains a great deal. When U. S. leaders undertake something extraordinary in the world arena, they do not always think only about their ideology and about aggressive anticommunism, but they also think about something more material -- monetary benefits. One blends with the other.

#### The Bookkeeping of Death

The affair of the MX, just as of the Trident and the B-1, is so enormous in volume and so beneficial for the monopolists that they have had to divide it between themselves, despite the usual competition among them. An entire consortium of leading military corporations, who have undertaken this task together, has actually been created. As is known, it is these circles which in fact control the United States, including the Pentagon, the State Department and the White House itself, because of their links.

Money not only for a first strike but also from a first strike! They think about it primarily and from the very beginning. They calculate not only how many Europeans it is possible to destroy but also how much it is possible to earn during this.

#### The Initiators

Some of the more naive Americans probably still think that the government itself is engaged in the construction of the MX, just as other highly accurate nuclear systems, based on purely strategic considerations. This is a mistake. The smart dealers, among whom can be numbered the cleverest and most refined people in America, are making a fortune on the MX.

The government is giving them fantastic sums wrung from the population. It was proven long ago that if this money, which is calculated during recent years in the hundreds of billions, had been expended not for military purposes but for peaceful needs, the American people would have been able to recover their breath from the crisis, which is exhausting them, at least to some degree.

Moreover, there is every justification for thinking that it is these smart dealers from the gigantic concerns and not only the employees of the Pentagon and the professional anticommunists from the surroundings of the White House who have "helped" from the very beginning overseas politicians to think about the entire missile super-project, which is absolutely not necessary from the point of view of the normal requirements of America's defense.

Who are they?

#### The Chief Four

All told, 13 corporations are participating in the work. The order for the nosecone stage of the MX, just as for the electronic equipment systems for the Trident missile and the motors for the B-1, has been given to the General Electric Corporation, the main supplier for these types of systems to the Pentagon. The annual turnover of this corporation alone, which was once founded by the Morgan financial group, exceeds 27 billion dollars at the present time.

This is indeed a monopolistic giant. It produces civilian goods, but it directs its main attention toward its much more lucrative military business.

The order for the construction of the other MX stages and for carrying out its test flights was given to the Martin Marietta Corporation -- that same one which was commissioned to manufacture medium-range missiles for deployment in Western Europe.

This is a comparatively young monopoly, but one which is dashing forward. The Pittsburgh Mellon family, one of the richest in the United States, is obviously its chief -- though secret -- stockholder. The wealth of the Mellons is estimated at several billion dollars which in the past it was not so easy to invest profitably somewhere.

The Northrop Corporation, to whom the production of the guidance systems for the MX and the B-1 bomber has been entrusted, is even younger. The cost of each one of these bombers is more than 200 million dollars.

It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that Northrop is not simply an American military monopoly but a transnational one. Its partners and subsidiaries are in a whole series of countries and were even in Iran under the shah. They own part of the capital of the Fokker Royal Dutch Aviation Company. This company, in turn, has a share in the West German Messerschmitt concern. During the war when SS General Kroneys headed the management board of Messerschmitt, the concern produced 40,000 planes for the Luftwaffe. It now dominates FRG military aviation.

Thus, even military monopolistic groups on the Rhine are indirectly involved in the MX business.

The fourth participant in the MX consortium is the Boeing Corporation in Seattle, which in the past specialized in the production of the Flying Fortress heavy bomber. During recent years, it has become the Pentagon's contractor for the Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile, the AWACS long-range radar control system, transport aircraft, and other large weapons.

Ties with the Pentagon have been maintained by Boeing for many years. One of the members of its management board, A. Gates, was at one time a U. S. assistant secretary of the navy. However, an even older friend of this corporation is Senator Henry M. Jackson who is called in Washington the "Senator from Boeing". Jackson was considered the most influential member of the senate sub-committee for military appropriations.

If you put together the capital, plants, scientific laboratories, and political ties of these four monopolies alone, you will get a powerful grouping whose people and agents Reagan and Weinberger have dispersed throughout the entire capitalist world. This is why it is hardly probable that the fate of the MX plan will be finally resolved by a negative vote in the House of Representatives.

#### Stevenson's Prophecy

Concerning plans for an unceasing accumulation of nuclear weapons in the United States, the well known American politician Adlai Stevenson, who was at one time the Democratic Party candidate for president of the United States, said in 1960:

"If we continue our work in this area, by 1980, perhaps earlier, scientific progress will bring us to finding a way to carry out the absolute explosion in which the entire world could be reduced to ashes by one push on a button. It will be the ultimate suicide which will put an end to all types of killing".

In those days, Stevenson's words sounded to many like a fantastic prophecy made in the dust of political debates. In mentioning 1980 as the probable time for the "absolute explosion" of the world, Stevenson was early; however,

looking forward, he was essentially right. Today, his words have a completely real and practical meaning and not at all a fantastic one. The threat of global suicide obviously does not disturb Pentagon thinkers.

The power of 30,000 Hiroshima bombs! By planning to mobilize these resources for a first strike, imperialism is ready to risk the existence of mankind. The class hatred of the present administration in Washington toward the Soviet Union really resembles an irrepressible mania which in the past even the authors of the most phantasmagoric adventure novels did not venture to take as their subject.

However, it is not so simple for Washington to give rein to this mania. Only politicians, who have been poisoned by the fumes of ultra-militarism, can fail to understand that the Soviet Union will never let itself be frightened and will never allow the United States to achieve military superiority over the socialist world. Marshall D. F. Ustinov, the USSR minister of defense, recently announced this. The entire Soviet people are of this viewpoint.

It has already been said that, reading several recent statements of the imperialist "hawks", it is possible to come to the conclusion that it is not a policy but insanity which is in front of us. More accurately, a policy leading to madness. There can be no doubt that our descendants will evaluate the present policy of the overseas "hawks" this way.

A report by the hawkish Committee on the Present Danger, which has been organized in New York, was published in the United States in June 1977. In it, it is said right out that the United States should brandish the Tomahawk cruise missile and the MX missile in negotiations with the USSR.

Thus, all this was being prepared even five and a half years ago! It is stated in the report: "The deployment of the MX missile system will provide a big trump during the bargaining". Does Mr. Reagan really think that it is possible to play cards with history, keeping something up his sleeve?

No MX missile, no Tomahawks, Tridents, Pershings, stealth bombers, and "death rays" can make the imperialists the predominant power in the international arena and permit them to dictate their conditions to the socialist people. They can only complicate and aggravate the vitally important problems of America itself.

8802

CSO: 1807/61

## NATIONAL

### DEPUTY MVD MINISTER ON STRENGTHENING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Moscow CHELOVEK I ZAKON in Russian No 11, Nov 82 pp 8-14

[Article by Yu. Churbanov, USSR first deputy minister of Internal Affairs:  
"Serving the Nation Is the Highest Vocation"]

[Text] At the present time, when Soviet citizens and progressive mankind as a whole are ceremoniously marking the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October, there stand before the entire world in an especially visible and grandiose manner the glory and the majesty of the revolutionary achievements of the Soviet nation. "The birth of the USSR is the result of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution," states the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "The 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR." "October broke the chains of social and national oppression, and raised to their independent historical creativity all the peoples of our country." The establishment and consolidation of the Soviet authority as one of the forms of the dictatorship of the proletariat in reality guaranteed for the gigantic working majority a freedom and democracy that were unprecedented and impossible in any capitalistic country.

During the years of the Soviet authority there was a change to the point of unrecognizability in the appearance of our country and an unprecedented rise in its international authority. A powerful modern industry and a well-developed agriculture were created in the USSR. The development of science and technology took on tremendous scope. But the most important, the most decisive achievement of the Soviet system is the establishment of new social relations, a new man who has been educated in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, a communist attitude toward labor, in the spirit of civic participation and high moral qualities. . .

Sixty years separate us from that day when the workers of our country, under the leadership of V. I. Lenin, overthrew, in the fire of revolutionary combat engagements, the hated power of the exploiters and began to build the world's first socialist state. V. I. Lenin repeatedly emphasized that revolution could be victorious only in the event that the proletariat completely removed the bourgeoisie from power, and broke the state machine that had been created by it, primarily its basic weapons of coercion -- the army, the bureaucratic apparatus, the police, prisons, and the court.



At that difficult time the young state was confronted by three main tasks: the breaking of the resistance presented by the overthrown exploiting classes; the organizing of the building of socialism; and the defense of the revolution against external enemies.

With the victory of the revolution, the Soviets -- the agencies of the new authority -- were created and became stronger. Appealing to the country's population in the name of the Soviet of People's Commissars, V. I. Lenin emphasized, "Comrade workers! Remember that you yourselves are now governing the state. . . . Your Soviets from now on are agencies of state authority, completely empowered and decision-making agencies. Rally around your Soviets. . . . Establish the strictest revolutionary order. . . ."

The overthrown exploiting classes and their allies abroad, in addition to open intervention, used against the Soviet authority all forms of concealed struggle, such as terror, plots, subversion, sabotage, and undermining propaganda. Criminal elements of the old society which by that time had been released became a reserve for the forces of counterrevolution.

The Soviet authority appealed to the workers to defend the gains of the revolution and to preserve revolutionary legality and order. For that purpose, people's courts and agencies of the procurator's office, state and public security, and the militia were created in the country.

On 28 October (10 November) 1917, on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, the decree of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs concerning the establishment of the workers' militia was adopted. In the decree it was pointed out that the workers' militia being organized by the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies was entirely and exclusively under their jurisdiction, but the overall guidance of that militia was to be carried out by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

The nation sent into the militia its most conscious representatives. Its nucleus was made up of the members of the party of Bolsheviks who had graduated from the stern school of the underground struggle against the autocracy. Active part in the building of the militia was taken by F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, K. Ye. Voroshilov, M. V. Frunze, G. I. Petrovskiy, M. I. Kalinin, V. V. Kuybyshev, S. Ordzhonikidze, and other prominent party and state figures.

During that stern time the party entrusted to the workers' and peasants' militia the tasks of combatting sabotage, banditry, speculation, larceny, pilferage of the people's property, and all the elements that were hostile to the state and that were attempting to undermine or disorganize the national economy and to weaken the force and might of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the tasks of combatting all those who violated the new principles of morality and communal life. Simultaneously with the execution of the basic tasks -- the preservation of the revolutionary order and civil security -- the militia waged a selfless struggle against the enemies on the fronts of the civil war and participated actively in suppressing the counterrevolutionary uprisings.

The Soviet authority inherited difficult problems from the past.

The Soviet state attached great importance to the fight against crime and the causes of crime. The principal attention was directed at eliminating the most dangerous centers and hotbeds of crime, and at preventing violations by homeless children.

During the years of the Soviet authority, crime in our country underwent irreversible quantitative and qualitative changes: organized crime and crimes based on racial and national motivations were stamped out once and for all. Since 1922 the population of our country has grown by 125 million persons, but the crime rate has dropped to two-sevenths [of the 1922 figure].

The militia had to work under difficult conditions. The difficult period of the economic blockade and the NEP [New Economic Policy], and the very severe years of the Great Patriotic War and the restoration of the national economy required the workers in the militia to mobilize all their efforts. In his book "Vozrozhdeniye" [Resurrection], Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev writes, "One must note that the postwar period required particular vigilance. Not a single week passed without various kinds of emergency situations. Armed gangs even continued to appear, and one could hear gunfire during the night. I did a lot of driving along the roads, frequently at night, all by myself. I was at the wheel myself. And it would have been ironic if, having got through the entire war, I was struck down by a stray bullet. But, speaking frankly, I didn't have time to think about my personal security. I was excited about something else -- I had to guarantee the security, the peaceful life of the entire population. . . . It was necessary to increase the authority of the militia, to reinforce it, but the militia (and I recall this detail well) was shabbily dressed. At one of the sessions I said, 'The thing we have to do first is to dress the militiamen properly. So that people can see from a distance that a guardian of law and order was walking by.' Currently our country has entered the period of mature, developed socialism. The entire sociopolitical atmosphere of the life and labor of Soviet citizens has been permeated with the spirit of creation and with genuinely revolutionary optimism. The new influx of the labor and political enthusiasm of Soviet citizens evoked the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which defined a stupendous program for the dynamic development of the agroindustrial complex and the further rise in the material and cultural standard of living of the nation.

When resolving the very complicated questions of domestic and international life, our party and its Central Committee show constant concern for the education of the new man, the builder of communism. And that is completely reasonable: today we cannot reconcile ourselves to the instances of amoral and criminal acts that still occur in our society.

In a society that is building communism there must be no place for hooliganism, thievery, bribery, speculation, pilfering of state property. . . . A person's labor and his mood depend upon the reliability and stability of law and order. Therefore the agencies of internal affairs see their main task in guaranteeing for Soviet citizens their calm labor and recreation, in assuring that no one, by committing criminal acts, darkens their life. And that means attempting to prevent infringements of the law.

The dynamic nature of the socioeconomic processes and the spiritual life of the society of mature socialism, and the exacerbated ideological struggle on the

international scene, require raising the work of forming the new man to a higher level, which corresponds to the modern stage in communist building. And the main efforts here should be concentrated on eradicating the perverted vestiges of the past which we still encounter in our life, such as money-grubbing and bribery, drunkenness and hooliganism, and violations of public order and of labor discipline.

The fight to reinforce socialist legality and law and order has become, in our country, a matter that is truly one pertaining to the entire party, to the entire nation. And the active participants in that fight include the workers in the agencies of internal affairs. Reliably defending law and order and, together with other agencies responsible for protecting people's rights, guaranteeing the strict observance of socialist legality, they create favorable conditions for the calm life and creative labor of Soviet citizens and make their contribution to the execution of the stupendous program for communist building in our country.

The party and the government place a high evaluation upon the work of the agencies of internal affairs and show toward them demandingness and simultaneously a solicitous attitude. During recent years a number of important decrees and legislative acts were adopted. They were aimed at the further reinforcement of law and order and socialist legality and at the intensification of measures to prevent violations of the law. Questions of protecting socialist property were considered repeatedly. Additional measures were carried out to guarantee the security of traffic on the road and to improve the internal-passport system. The basic duties and rights of members of the people's *druzhinas* [volunteer civilian detachments] were defined.

In conformity with the party's decisions, the work in the leading sectors has been specialized in the agencies of internal affairs; qualitatively new services and subdivisions have been created, particularly the prevention services, staffs, duty units, and night militia; and there has been an improvement in the rate of providing them with technical means and in their material base.

A new statute governing the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate has been approved. At the present time, within the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate, there has been, in essence, newly created a road-patrol service with duty units and search and inquiry subdivisions. In addition that inspectorate includes the specialized services for road inspection, the searching of motor vehicles, technical inspection, and examination and registration work, and also operational-repair subdivisions. Their new duty is the rendering of paramedical assistance to victims of traffic accidents.

The May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee developed a stupendous program for the further development of agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex. In the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, it is not only a major turning point in the upsurge of agriculture and the branches that are linked with it. Judged on the basis of its nature and scope, it has been called upon to guarantee the progress of the entire national economy.

Making their contribution to the execution of the party's decisions concerning the USSR Food Program, the workers in the agencies of internal affairs, in close



## REGIONAL

### ALIYEV GREETSS USSR SYSTEMS ANALYSIS EXPERTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Reception in the CP of Azerbaijan CC"]

[Text] Candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo and first secretary of the CP of Azerbaijan CC, G. A. Aliyev, received a group of participants in the 10th Session of the "Regional Systems" Scientific Council of the Systems Analysis Committee under the jurisdiction of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences, a session which was held in Baku.

The council chairman, Academician A. G. Aganbegyan, after expressing gratitude for the cordial reception in the hospitable Land of Azerbaijan, remarked that the session's work had been extremely fruitful, while the trips to the Kubinskiy Rayon, to the maritime petroleum industry, and other enterprises were very interesting and instructive. The meeting of the scientists in Baku facilitated a broad exchange of information and useful mutual consultations. It provided information about the activity of the scientific council, coordinating the research of Soviet scientists in the area of the rational utilization of the able-bodied population, ensuring a quality of balance among the developing production lines, creating jobs and the growth of labor resources.

We are examining these problems, stated the scientist, throughout the country as a whole, but in a regional aspect, in the given instance, we discussed the questions against the background of your republic. At the sessions we listened to substantial reports presented by Azerbaijani scientists and specialists, we received interesting and, to a certain extent, unique information about social processes in Azerbaijan, which is developing dynamically; the growth rate of labor productivity is high here.

We wish to utilize your republic's experience with regard to redistributing human resources for solving analogous problems of an All-Union nature, stated the chief of the Labor Resources Administration and collegium member of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, doctor of economic sciences, Ye. G. Antosenkov. The latest research studies have shown that this problem is being solved successfully here. Quite a few families, in particular, have moved for work and permanent residence into Amur Oblast, and there are a number of other facts.

Having expressed satisfaction with the successful work of the session, G. A. Aliyev noted that the questions discussed by the scientists were very important and that they are greatly significant for the further effective economic and social development of Azerbaijan, as well as for the entire country. Your visit to our republic, he said, is all the more timely in that now the economists have been entrusted with even more responsible tasks in connection with the directives and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, made by him in recent ceremonies in Baku.

It is natural that your attention has been attracted by the republics of Trans-Caucasia and Central Asia--regions which have a sufficient quantity of labor resources at their disposal. We are adopting valid measures regarding their effective utilization, and we are aware of the necessity for ensuring full employment of the able-bodied population. Our attention was drawn to the urgency of these problems by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the time of his previous visit in the republic and during the course of a recent conversation in the Central Committee of the CP of Azerbaijan. This was spoken about at the plenum of the CP of Azerbaijan CC, which was held on 22 October, and a large-scale, comprehensive program has now been outlined for further developing the republic's productive forces.

After dwelling on the questions of a more rational utilization of labor resources in the city and rural areas, Comrade Aliyev emphasized that we must provide specific measures to create new industrial enterprises, develop the material base of agriculture, and implement measures of a social nature. He reminded us that during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans large assets were assimilated and, by means of high production growth rates, the dynamic development of industry and agriculture in this republic was ensured, which allowed a large quantity of human resources to be drawn into the labor sphere,

Now it is very important to sensibly and with the maximum feasibility distribute new production facilities, to determine the optimum structure and geography of their construction on the republic's territory, taking into consideration the nature of production, and that all these questions pose very important problems for science with respect to ensuring, in the final analysis, an effective use of labor resources. We have directed at this matter the scientists and the AzSSR Gosplan, and we will be gratified if the session held in Baku and the visit here of the country's foremost scientists render practical aid in solving these problems and if they bring about tangible benefits.

G. A. Aliyev dwelt in detail on the problems of developing the infrastructure in the Kubinskiy and other rayons of the republic, where sometimes, with all the high growth rate of developing agricultural production, the processing production lines have not managed to keep in step, and there are a whole series of other retarding factors. Azerbaijan, he said, has considerable potentials for increasing its contribution to the country's economy, for successfully fulfilling the USSR Food Program, and the scientists, as well as the specialists, must find shorter, more economical ways to implement them. The State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and Gosplan, along with the republic's scientific institutions should precisely determine the structure of the free labor resources in Azerbaijan in order to outline prospects for developing jobs.

In conclusion, G. A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the cooperation between Azerbaijani scientists and prominent Soviet economists, their joint work, would facilitate the further development of economic science in the republic, particularly increasing its applied importance.

Taking part in the conversation were the following: chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers, G. N. Seidov, chairman of the AzSSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, A. G. Kerimov, first deputy chairman of the AzSSR Gosplan, F. D. Rustambekova, deputy chief of the Department of Planning and Financial Organs of the CP of Azerbaijan CC, A. M. Dzhafarov, deputy chairman of the AzSSR Gosplan, F. A. Faradzhev, chief learned secretary of the AzSSR Academy of Sciences, corresponding member of the republican Academy of Sciences, A. A. Nadirov, chairman of the Azerbaijani Institute of Social Economics, corresponding member of the republican Academy of Sciences, Z. A. Samed-zade, and the director of the Scientific-Research Institute of Economics of the AzSSR Gosplan, Doctor of Economic Sciences V. D. Akhundov.

(AzerINFORM).

2384

CSO: 1830/52

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV SPEECH AT USSR 60TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION MEETING

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Dec 82 pp 2-4

[Apparent text of speech delivered by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, at a joint session of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR: "Under the Leadership of the Party of Lenin, Under the Banner of the Friendship of the Peoples"]

[Excerpts] Dear Comrades. Today we celebrate a great holiday of the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples, a holiday of socialist internationalism--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The joyous event of the award to the Kirghiz SSR, and to all the other union republics, of a Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, which has just been presented to the republic by member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers comrade Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, imparts a special solemnity to our holiday. (Stormy applause)

We ask you, dear Nikolay Vladimirovich, to convey to the CPSU Central Committee the message that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia of the republic are rallied even more closely about the CPSU, the Leninist central committee and the central committee politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, and that under the wise leadership of the party and under the banner of the friendship of the peoples they will struggle even more persistently to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan to strengthen the economic and defensive might of our socialist motherland and consolidate peace throughout the world. (Stormy applause)

The peoples of the land of the soviets are closely rallied as never before about the CPSU and its leading nucleus--the central committee and politburo formed with decisive influence from that outstanding figure of the CPSU and Soviet government and the international communist and workers movement and national liberation movement, that ardent champion of peace, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Together with all the Soviet peoples, the workers of Kirghizstan have adopted with a sense of great satisfaction the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee extraordinary plenum and the election of comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an eminent figure of the CPSU and Soviet state, a talented organizer and political leader, and very close companion-in-arms to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as CPSU Central Committee general secretary. With all their hearts they support and warmly and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policies of the party of Lenin. (Stormy applause)

Through their selfless labor Soviet people are implementing the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. They have adopted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the speech delivered at this plenum by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov, as a practical program of action.

Confident of the inexhaustible vital force of socialism, the workers of the land of the soviets, under the leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist central committee, and under the banner of the friendship of the peoples, are creating a communist society. Their confidence in the realistic nature of the course set by the party rests upon the fact that there exists within the country a force capable of resolving the most complex of tasks. "This force," CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yu.V. Andropov said, "is the unity of our party ranks. This force is the collective wisdom of the party and its collective leadership. This force is the unity of the party and people." (applause)

Among the gains of the Great October a special place is occupied by the just resolution of the national question in the USSR, whose theoretical development and practical embodiment in life belong to V.I. Lenin and the communist party he created.

On the basis of scientific analysis of the deep processes in social life, V.I. Lenin creatively and comprehensively developed the views of K. Marx and F. Engels on the national question. V.I. Lenin revealed the role of the national liberation movements in the worldwide struggle by the proletariat for the socialist renewal of the world, and he showed that the national question is part of the socialist revolution and that it can be resolved only by the working class during the process of the revolutionary transformation of society on the foundations of socialism and communism and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

And the very first historical documents of soviet power, adopted on the initiative of V.I. Lenin--the "Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia," the "Appeal to the Workers of Muslim Russia and the East," the "Declaration of the Rights of Workers and Exploited People," the first Constitution of the USSR and other documents--proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the working masses among the peoples of Russia, the abolition of all kinds of national and national-religious privileges and restrictions whatever their form, and the free development of all the nationalities and peoples settled in Russia.



As a result of the joint struggle by the peoples for socialist transformations and the building of developed socialism, we have formed here a great brotherhood of the people of labor and a sense of being in one unified family; and a new social and international community has been firmly established--the Soviet people. The main foundations of this historic community are the profound and progressive changes that are taking place in the economic, sociopolitical and cultural lives of all the Soviet nations and nationalities, and the unity of their goals and interests in the building of communism. This historically new community is cooperating in every possible way to accelerate the economic and cultural development of all the socialist nations and nationalities and simultaneously to strengthen their monolithic international brotherhood.

The adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR marked an historic boundary in the development of Soviet society on the basis of socialist democracy. Reflecting the steady rapprochement of the nations, the Constitution of the USSR serves to further consolidate the union foundations of the multinational state, and it organically combines socialist federalism with democratic centralism.

In a word, comrades, the USSR is a unique and historically unprecedented form of state unification of different nations and nationalities. The 60 years of the USSR's experience show convincingly the great vital strength of this state. The formation of the USSR guaranteed the comprehensive burgeoning of the unified multinational state and at the same time was an essential condition for the development of national statehood by the Soviet peoples and for the upsurge in their political, economic and cultural life. Through their own historical experience the peoples of our country have been convinced that their indestructible unity is a great motive force. (applause)

Today we note with renewed gratitude the wisdom of CPSU national policy--a policy of freedom and equality, of the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples. Our party is a great army of internationalist-Leninists who provide ideological inspiration and are firmly cementing the indissoluble fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples. International in composition, structure, ideology, policy and practical activity, right from its very inception, it came into being, as V.I. Lenin pointed out, "as a 'Russian' party, that is, a party of the proletariat of all the nationalities of Russia." (V.I. Lenin Complete Collected Works Vol 23 p 320) But the driving force of the revolutionary movement was the Russian working class enjoying the profound trust of workers of all nationalities through its selfless heroism, courage and steadfastness in the revolutionary struggle against the exploiters, and through its consistent internationalism in the building of the new social order. Relying primarily on the Russian working class, the party carried out fruitful work to bring the peoples of Russia closer together and to instill in them a class and internationalist consciousness.

Having snapped the chains of social and national oppression, the Great October Socialist Revolution raised up the peoples of the former national districts to independent historical creativity and afforded them the right to determine their own destinies independently. The Kirghiz people, too, are obligated to the Great October for their own happy fate.

We remember what Kirghizia was before the revolution. Extreme primitiveness in economic and cultural life, poverty, isolation and lack of political rights. This was how the Kirgiz people approached the eve of revolution.

The Great October and the party of Lenin brought the Kirghiz people out onto the broad path of socialism. Within the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples and with their help, year after year they have gathered strength and raised themselves up to the heights of progress and political, socioeconomic and cultural development.

But, as is known, this was not done all at once. The CPSU and Soviet government had to make enormous efforts to overcome the political, economic and cultural backwardness of our mountainous region.

One important and essential condition for this was the creation of national socialist statehood for the Kirghiz people. In 1924, two years after the formation of the USSR, as the result of the national-state demarcation in Central Asia, carried out in accordance with Leninist national policy and at the stated desire of the Central Asian peoples, the Kirghiz Autonomous Oblast was formed within the RSFSR. In 1926 the oblast became an autonomous republic, and 10 years after that a union republic.

The historic services of the CPSU in liquidating their political, economic and cultural backwardness and creating and consolidating the unified fraternal union of our country's peoples will live forever in the memory of the grateful Kirghiz people. (applause)

The Kirghiz people have received constant, selfless and comprehensive help from the fraternal peoples, first and foremost the Russian people, in establishing and developing their economy and culture. This help was extremely necessary and felt most tangibly during the initial period of socialist transformation when Kirghizia had neither adequate means nor highly qualified specialists to develop its own economy and culture. In the study and utilization of the republic's natural resources in the interests of the peoples, in the construction of mountain roads, electric power stations and industrial enterprises, in the transformation in agriculture and the development of irrigated farming, in the making of the cultural revolution--in all this Kirghizstan received enormous help from the CPSU and Soviet state and from the fraternal peoples, primarily the great Russian people. (Stormy applause)

We have accomplished radical transformations in agriculture. If land and water reforms dealt a serious blow against the rich landowners and kulaks, then collectivization finally liquidated the exploiter class and resolved one of the most difficult and specific problems of the building of socialism in the republic--the transfer of the bands of nomads to a settled way of life.

The collectivization of agriculture gave the peasants power over the land, armed them with tractors, combines and other up-to-date agricultural equipment, and insured increased numbers of cattle and improved productiveness on the fields and farms.

Within the unified state union broad opportunities have been created for the comprehensive spiritual flowering of all the country's nations and nationalities, and on this basis, for the formation and development of the unified, international culture of the Soviet people which, gathering all that is best from the spiritual creativity of all the nations and nationalities, now serves as a reliable base for the development of the cultures of the fraternal Soviet peoples--cultures that are national in form and socialist in content.

The soaring of the Kirghiz people from the abyss of backwardness up to a modern, developed, full-blooded national culture was something unparalleled in history. And if the Kirghiz people, who acquired a written language less than 60 years ago, have succeeded in this short time in developing their creative possibilities so powerfully and in gaining access to values of world culture, it has been possible thanks only to the party's Leninist national policy and the fraternal help from the Russian and other Soviet peoples. And now, enriched by the achievements of the fraternal cultures, and first and foremost by Russian culture, the culture of the Kirghiz people, national in form and socialist in content, is being developed within the common flow of general Soviet culture. (applause)

The Russian language, as the language of inter-nation [mezhnatsional'nyy] dealings, is playing an ever increasing role in strengthening the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet people, the country's economic might, and the development and mutual enrichment of the national cultures. The Russian language has opened up for the Kirghiz people and the other peoples of our country the path to knowledge, to science and technology, to the heights of world culture; it has brought the Kirghiz people closer to all the fraternal peoples of our motherland and united them with them; and it has provided for them the opportunity to master the immortal teaching of Marxism-Leninism. And it is with complete justification that the Kirghiz people regard it as their second mother tongue and use it extensively in their daily life.

Comrades. Under the beneficial influence of the social policy of the CPSU and Soviet state, in the conditions of developed socialism an intensive process of the rapprochement of classes and social groups and erasure of the differences between the city and the countryside and between physical and mental labor, is taking place.

The social changes taking place in the Kirghiz SSR are also remarkable. Whereas before the revolution we had no working class, it now makes up 70 percent of all those engaged in the republic's national economy. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the truly historic fact that the formation and development of the working class from among the indigenous population represents. Over the last 15 years the numerical strength of Kirghiz workers has trebled, reaching almost 300,000.

Our peasantry has been transformed. In the countryside today the decisive figure is the vehicle operator and engineer, the tractor driver, the combine harvest operators, the truck driver, the agronomist and the animal technician. There are now more than 53,000 vehicle operators and about 18,000 specialists with higher and secondary qualifications working at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other agricultural associations in the republic.



A multinational intelligentsia has been formed and is developing rapidly. In the republic's national economy just those specialists with higher and secondary education now number 282,000, or 25 times more than there were in 1941.

For Kirghizia, as for all the republics, the active recruitment of women into labor and sociopolitical activities and the management of state affairs is typical. They include deputies of the USSR and Kirghiz SSR supreme soviets, ministers, soviet, economic and scientific workers, engineers, agronomists, livestock technicians, physicians, teachers, leaders in industry, construction, agriculture and other sectors of the national economy. They combine their labor with the noble cause of rearing the rising generation.

Permit me on behalf of the Kirghiz people and all the republic's workers to express infinite gratitude to the Leninist CPSU and its Central Committee for their constant attention and concern for the flowering of Soviet Kirghizstan and for the fact that they have led the Kirghiz people out onto the bright path of building a free and happy life, for the fact that they have rallied the fraternal peoples of the land of the soviets into a unified, monolithic family--a great creative force in the struggle for their shining present and even more beautiful future. (stormy applause)

In these festive days the Kirghiz people turn with words of true gratitude to the great Russian people for their constant and selfless help in sociopolitical, economic and cultural development. The workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, like those in the other national republics, will never forget, but will remember forever, from generation to generation, down through the centuries, the historic feat that was accomplished by the great Russian people and their glorious working class in order to overcome the backwardness of the former national districts, bring cohesion to the peoples of our country and insure the flourishing of their economies and cultures. (applause)

Today we sincerely bless fate that the Kirghiz people have become closely linked forever with Russia, the great Russian people and all the fraternal peoples of our country. More than a century ago Kirghizia voluntarily became part of Russia, and this played a notable part in the further historical fate of the Kirghiz people and went down in history as a great event.

Kirghizes fought together with Russians for soviet power. The conception and development of national statehood for the Kirghiz people were linked with Russia and the Russian people. Over the long years Kirghizia, first as an autonomous oblast and then as an autonomous republic, became part of the RSFSR, receiving from it increasing internationalist help in building its new life. Our friendship with the great Russian people and the other peoples was strengthened during the years of the prewar five-year plans. It was sealed with blood on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. It has been reinforced even more in the struggle to build a society of developed socialism. And in the future, too, this friendship will be a source of our future victories. (Stormy applause)

We express our heartfelt gratitude to all the brother-peoples, with whose mutual aid and support the economy and culture of Soviet Kirghizstan have flourished. (applause)

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, warmly and cordially to congratulate the fraternal peoples of the land of the soviets on the occasion of this great holiday of friendship--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--and sincerely wish them from the bottom of our hearts, successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress as they advance along the Leninist path to communism. (Stormy applause)

Comrades. The organizing and guiding force in the political, socioeconomic and cultural transformations that have taken place in the republic is one of the loyal combat detachments of the CPSU--the Kirghiz Communist Party, which numbers in its ranks more than 130,000 communists representing more than 70 percent of the nationalities. The national makeup of the Kirghiz Communist Party reflects strikingly the multinational nature of the republic's population.

It should also be emphasized that the flowering and the rapprochement of the nations make up a single interlinked process. The party considers impermissible any kind of attempts whatever to hold back the rapprochement of the nations or to interfere with it under any pretext, or to encourage national isolation, for this would be in contradiction of the general direction in the development of Soviet society, the internationalist ideals of communists, and the interests of the building of communism. But neither should this objective process be artificially accelerated. The task is to provide space for its natural development on the basis of voluntarism, equality and the fraternal cooperation of the peoples.

At all stages of revolutionary struggle and the building of socialism the CPSU has waged an uncompromising struggle against any deviation from Leninist national policy and has acted uncompromisingly against manifestations of national arrogance or national egoism, and has educated the masses on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism.

This is also important now, both from the viewpoint of the interests of the building of communism and of opposing our class enemies.

As they unleash "psychological warfare" against our socialist motherland, reactionary circles in the West, especially the United States, are concentrating their efforts increasingly on deliberate distortion of the nature and essence of the process involved in the development of inter-nation relations and on discrediting the practice used to resolve the national question in the USSR, and they are trying to deny the objective bases for cooperation among and the rapprochement of the Soviet national nations, and to show that the formation and development of the economic and spiritual unity of the Soviet people is a "Russification" and "assimilation,"; and they slanderously say that the economic and social development of the nations along the socialist path will allegedly lead ineluctably to the loss of the peoples' national uniqueness and the destruction of national cultural values.

They have even resorted to the absurd assertion that in history there allegedly were no such entities as the Uzbek, Kazakh, Kirghiz or Turkmen nationalities, and that the national-state demarcation of Central Asia was allegedly carried

out against the will of these peoples; and that conditions were in no way created for the development of the economies, national cultures and national statehood of these peoples, but instead there was only liquidation of "the Turko-Muslim unity of the peoples of Turkestan that had existed for a long time."

Moreover, the "well-wishers" from across the ocean are leaning over backwards to make themselves look like the friends of Central Asian peoples, including the Kirghiz people. What is there to say about this? Just one thing: these attempts by the imperialists are futile. The peoples of Central Asia have not forgotten what kind of "freedom" the imperialists brought them during the early years of soviet power as they armed and directed from outside the cordon the Basmachi bandits--the most evil enemies of the new life. Our people are well aware that the imperialists are now doing the very same thing, this time against the Afghan people and against the peoples of Angola, Nicaragua and El Salvador, against all who strive for freedom and independence.

As they try to slander in every way possible the gains of real socialism, our adversaries close their eyes to chronic defects of capitalism itself; and they do not do this fortuitously, because in today's bourgeois multinational states the small nationalities are being destroyed and are doomed to extinction.

The bourgeois falsifiers of CPSU national policy talk about "Russification," but they remain silent about the fact that it is only under socialism that our Kirghiz people, who in the past were doomed to extinction, have acquired their own national statehood and been formed into a socialist nation. Thanks to the Soviet system the numerical strength of the Kirghiz people has more than trebled compared with the prerevolutionary period.

They remain utterly silent about the successes achieved in economic and cultural development by the Kirghiz SSR and the other fraternal republics thanks to Soviet power and the friendship and mutual aid of all the Soviet peoples.

And is this "Russification" truly real when the Kirghiz language is being intensively developed? when it is taught in schools and secondary specialized and higher educational establishments? when books, pamphlets, newspapers and journals are published in Kirghiz? when it is used in television and radio broadcasting, in movies, in theater performances?

The ideologues in the West also maintain a deliberate silence about the fact that it is precisely the Russian language that has opened up for the Kirghiz and many other non-Russian peoples a main highway to the heights of world culture.

The Russian people helped the Kirghizes to win freedom and have brought their rich experience to economic and cultural building, along with their powerful and beautiful language, which has enabled our people to move out into the world arena. How can this be "Russification"? It is the fraternal friendship of the peoples wherein lies the source of all our successes, our might and our invincibility. (applause)

The achievements of Soviet Kirghizstan, like those of the other Soviet republics, convincingly confirm that the friendship of the Soviet peoples is the great motive force in the building and development of socialist society, and they refute the slanderous assertions made in the West. We have chosen our own path--the path of unity and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples--and we are profoundly loyal to the principles of socialist internationalism; and no one will succeed in pushing us from this path.

The words of the folk saying can be used in response to any kind of fabrication made by the "Sovietologists" from across the ocean: "The ram may butt at the mountain but he will never destroy it." (applause)

Comrades. The formation and successful development of the USSR are of permanent international significance and they signify an important historical boundary in the age-old struggle of the workers for equality and the friendship of the peoples, and for the revolutionary renewal of the world. Our country with its enormous national diversity has irrefutably demonstrated that it is really possible to form qualitatively new kinds of mutual relations between different nations and nationalities on the basis of the principles of equality, justice and friendship.

Our Leninist party has given the entire world a very great example of how to resolve the national question--one of the most acute and one of the most painful and dramatic questions in the development of human civilization. The Soviet experience in resolving the national question has no counterpart in the history of the world, and by dint of its own example is exerting a growing influence on the course of the development of human society. And we, the Soviet people, take pride in the historic service of our party to all humankind. We can assert with boldness that the USSR is the prototype of the future for all mankind. Mankind will follow our path--a path whose correctness has been verified by life. (applause)

The national question is being resolved in the world socialist community from the experience of the land of the soviets, embodying a new, socialist type of international relations between sovereign and equal states.

Today, hundreds of millions of people in the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are moving along the path marked out by the Great October, in step with the peoples of the USSR and the socialist countries.

In its policy the CPSU consistently speaks out for the strengthening of fraternal alliance with the socialist countries, the international communist and workers movement and the national liberation struggle of the peoples, and against imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which hold the threat of nuclear catastrophe over the peoples.

Right from Lenin's Decree on Peace through to the present day, the policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries in the world arena has affirmed one of the great truths of the 20th century: socialism is friendship and peace without weapons. (applause)



The ruling circles in the imperialist countries, primarily the United States, take a different position. Having set course toward disrupting the relaxation of international tension and building up the arms race, the present U.S. administration is trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist countries and is openly preaching the doctrine of nuclear war. The U.S. President, Reagan, has declared a crusade against communism. The world has never stood so close to the brink of nuclear catastrophe as it does today.

We know that our country is not the first to clash with the forces of imperialism, but neither economic pressure nor political blackmail, not attempts to crush us militarily have been able to shake socialism. The present attempts of the latter-day "crusaders" from across the ocean to stifle communism are also doomed to failure.

Along with our allies our country opposes the aggressive course of the United States with a policy of active defense of peace and the strengthening of international security. The USSR consistently defends the principles of peaceful coexistence and detente, and makes consistent efforts to halt the supercharging of nuclear madness.

This unalterable and principled policy of the CPSU and Soviet state has been reaffirmed with new force in speeches by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He stated at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum: "It must be said with all responsibility that Soviet foreign policy has been and remains that determined by the decisions of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses. To maintain a stable peace and defend the rights of peoples to independence and social progress are the immutable aims of our foreign policy. In the struggle to achieve these aims the party and state leadership will act in a principled manner, consistently, and in a studied way." (Stormy applause)

Permit me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Leninist Central Committee and Politburo headed by CPSU Central Committee general secretary comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov that the communists and all the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, will, within the friendly family of Soviet peoples, always rally even more closely about their CPSU and will always display high consciousness and organization and apply all their creative efforts, knowledge and experience to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress. With inspired work, the workers of the republic, in monolithic unity with the fraternal peoples of the land of the soviets and under the leadership of the Leninist CPSU and its Central Committee, will strive to achieve new successes in communist creativity and in the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace in the world. (Stormy, prolonged applause)

Under the banner of Lenin and the leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people will build communism!

Long live the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--a great holiday of international unity and the friendship and brotherhood of the Soviet peoples!

Long live the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--our unified socialist motherland!

Long live the Leninist CPSU! (Stormy, prolonged applause)

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## REGIONAL

### LYASHKO SPEAKS AT KIEV GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION FETE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Nov 82 pp 1,3

[RATAU report on 5 November Kiev meeting devoted to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "Unshakable Loyalty to the Banner of the Revolution"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the workers of the city and the Soviet Army and Navy dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution took place yesterday, 5 November, in Kiev.

Having warmly greeting those assembled, the following members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo took their places as a presidium: comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, G.I. Vashchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yel'chenko, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, S.N. Mukha and Ya.P. Pogrebnyak. Along with them there were members of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, bureau members of the Kiev party gorkom and obkom and members of the ispolkoms of city and oblast soviets of working peoples deputies, eminent personages from the capital of the republic and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Kiev party gorkom, Yu.N. Yel'chenko.

The floor was given to Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the UkSSR Council of Ministers, A.P. Lyashko, who presented a report on the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A.P. Lyashko noted that, while giving its due to the work done to implement the historic plans of the 26th CPSU Congress, the party demands that efforts be focused on solving the problems that have arisen, that shortcomings be persistently eradicated, and that the necessary steps be taken in good time to overcome bottlenecks and achieve complete fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In his report to the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and in speeches at a ceremonial meeting in Baku and at his meeting with leaders of the Azerbaijan

SSR, comrade L.I. Brezhnev drew attention to the reserves for accelerating economic growth available in the various sectors of the national economy, and he indicated practical ways for raising the level of all economic work. These questions were thoroughly discussed at the 22 October Ukrainian Communist Party plenum. Specific measures to overcome difficulties and unconditionally meet targets were set forth in the speech delivered by comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy and in the plenum resolution.

It is a matter primarily of improving the operation of the ferrous metallurgy and mining industries in the republic and eliminating the shortcomings in capital construction. Workers in the agrarian-industrial complex are called upon to resolve crucial problems. Their fulfillment is a task for all the people and for each and every urban and rural worker. All the work of state, party and economic organs and public organizations should be directed toward this.

Accelerating the introduction of scientific and technical achievements into production is of key significance for the intensification of our economy. It is also important to further strengthen the alliance between science and practice and steadily to improve the system by which scientific and technical progress is directed in all sectors of the national economy. Intensification of production is inconceivable without a decisive struggle against losses and mismanagement. The enormous scales of the modern economy demand a steady rhythm and smooth work, together with high responsibility and the strictest production and labor discipline. Any manifestations of narrow departmentalism or local preferences must be decisively cut short, and the authority of contractual obligations must be enhanced and the interests of the state regarded as paramount.

On the eve of the nationwide holiday to celebrate the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] it is tangibly sensed that for the communists and workers of the Ukraine it is a matter of paramount importance that the task of constantly increasing the contribution made by the republic to the country's growing economic might is a task for everyone. And the only realistic way to solve this task is to intensify production and improve its efficiency. This should become the chief blueprint for the work of teams and foremen and the managers of enterprises and associations, ministries and administrations.

The program aim of our party has been and remains the formation of the new man--the builder of communism. The entire arsenal of organizational, political and educational means is subordinate to this lofty humanitarian end. Under the conditions of exacerbation of the antagonism between socialism and capitalism, the party attaches exceptional importance to enhancing the political vigilance of the Soviet people, educating them in the spirit of friendship of the peoples and proletarian internationalism, and convincing them of the righteousness and invincibility of socialism. The party regards as one of the main tasks of educational work the strengthening of moral discipline and intolerance toward those who violate our morals and Soviet law. For each person, observance of the norms of public morals and rights should be a natural requirement, an immutable inner law.



Much space in the report was given over to questions of the international position and foreign policy activities of the CPSU and Soviet government.

The 65th GOSR anniversary is occurring in conditions of the burgeoning of the might of the land of the soviets and its growing authority in the international arena and the increasing influence of the CPSU's peace-loving policy on world development and the fate of mankind.

Long ago, in October 1917, the young worker and peasant state courageously opposed the cruel and avaricious capitalist world using the charter on the new relations between states and peoples--Lenin's famous Decree on Peace. And along the entire road from the Decree on Peace to the Peace Program for the Eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet state has borne aloft the banner of the October--the banner of peace and progress.

The birth and development of the world socialist system are rightly numbered among the chief international consequences of the October. There was a time when the Soviet Union stood alone to repulse the feral attacks of an imperialism armed to the teeth. But today, together with the great detachment of the countries of socialism, we are restructuring relations between peoples and states on the basis of peace and true democracy.

When speaking of the indisputable historic achievements of socialism, it cannot be forgotten at the same time that peace and progress must be won in fierce and tense struggle against imperialism. It is because of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, that of late the international situation has been sharply aggravated. The arms race being whipped up by imperialism presents a special threat for mankind.

Characterizing the present international situation, comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at a Kremlin meeting of military chiefs that "the two lines in world policy are now in conflict. The line of the United States and those who follow it is to increase tension and exacerbate the situation as much as possible. Our line is relaxation and the strengthening of international security."

The land of the soviets opposes the aggressive intrigues and tricks of U.S. diplomacy with a firm course aimed at maintaining and strengthening peace and an honest and businesslike approach to the most acute problems of the age. Imbued with the spirit of historical optimism, CPSU foreign policy is turned to the future, to a peaceful morrow. The party calls for the doubling and trebling of efforts in the struggle to maintain peace and reduce the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind. Our country recently offered a number of major new foreign policy initiatives aimed at insuring international security, and they have received broad support from all who hold peace dear. Life convincingly confirms that the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries firmly hold the initiative in the struggle to strengthen peace in the world.

Displaying high vigilance with regard to the intrigues of enemies, Soviet people are concerned with reinforcing the defensive might of their country

and with consolidating the combat alliance with the other socialist countries. The valiant Soviet Armed Forces stand reliably on guard over the gains of socialism and peace, fulfilling with honor their duty to the motherland. This year and next see the 40th anniversaries of a number of notable victories during the Great Patriotic War. The crushing defeat of fascist troops at Moscow and Stalingrad, on the Kursk Bulge, the battles for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev, the breaking of the siege of Leningrad, the heroic epic of Malaya Zemlya, the storming of Berlin and other victorious engagements brought unfading glory to our people and the Soviet Army.

For 38 years the motherland of the October has lived in conditions of peace and creativity. This is the result of the wise, principled and farsighted foreign policy of the CPSU. The strength of this policy lies in the fact that it enjoys the unanimous and complete support of the Soviet people and is built on the actual economic and military might of the Soviet Union and on firm friendship and combat alliance with friends.

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REGIONAL

DEPUTY SOKOLOV SPEECH AT SEVENTH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 82 p 3

/Speech by Ye.Ye. Sokolov, deputy from the Kobrinskiy Electoral District in the Belorussian SSR, to the seventh session of the 10th Supreme Soviet of the USSR/

/Text/ Respected Comrade Deputies! The oblast's working people have had in their hearts in recent days much pain from the great loss--the demise of L.I. Brezhnev--and this pain mingles with a feeling of pride in our glorious party of communists. United and monolithic, headed by the Leninist Central Committee, it remains through all trials at the height of its historic mission, and confidently carries the torch of human happiness. The communists who live in the Brest area have accepted with satisfaction the election of the very close comrade-in-arms of Leonid Il'ich, Comrade Andropov, Yuriy Vladimirovich, who is an eminent party and state figure, as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They see in the decision of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee confirmation of continuity in the party's course aimed at strengthening the economic and defense might of our Motherland, at increasing the well-being of the Soviet people and at strengthening peace.

The Law on the State Boundaries of the USSR will be a vivid manifestation of the concern to ensure the security of the Soviet state, as well as an important contribution to the development of the Leninist theory of protection for the socialist revolution.

Ours is a border oblast. The city of Brest is the country's western gate in the full sense of the word.. Every year more than 2 million Soviet and foreign citizens, as well as thousands of trains and cars, cross the border here. And it is well known that among those going to our country there are not only people who are sincerely interested in learning more about the homeland of the great Lenin and about the Soviet way of life. There are also those who have special assignments from the subversive centers of the imperialist West to bring into the Soviet Union spiritual poison and to procure information about the economic and defense potential of the USSR. That is why the Brest border guards and customs officials are engaged on week days and holidays in intense, purposeful work. At our check point alone they remove every year tens of

thousands of publications directed against communist ideology and morality. In addition, millions of rubles of contraband goods are confiscated, and items of a hostile, propagandistic nature figure significantly among them.

That is reality. It supports the profound conclusion, drawn at the 26th party congress, that at the present time the West is putting into motion an entire system of means designed to undermine the socialist world and to loosen it. The residents of the Brest area have the chance to become convinced of this with their own eyes.

All this gives rise to the high measure of responsibility exercised by the party and soviet organs, by the Komsomol and trade union organizations in the oblast; it is all taken into account in their practical activities. As part of the work of implementing the party and government directives to strengthen border protection and to increase the political vigilance of the Soviet people, they are conducting multi-faceted work which includes instilling in working people class feeling, a willingness and capacity to participate actively in protecting the border and defending the interests of their homeland. An atmosphere of deep mutual understanding and close cooperation has developed in the relations among party and Soviet organs, labor collectives and the border patrol guards. Joint meetings of the most active members are taking place, as are rallies of voluntary patrol members, joint political days, vigilance raids, meetings of party soviet and Komosmol officials with the border patrol forces, and finally, weeks devoted to the border troops. The system by which labor collectives become "patrons" of border crossings is developing actively.

Undoubtedly, the Law on State Boundaries will give a new impulse to this work. I am introducing a motion to approve the draft which has been presented.

The draft law which is under discussion takes into account fully the fact that in our country protection of the border is a matter of the entire people. Participating in the protection of the Motherland's frontiers has become the norm of behavior for a Soviet person. In the area covered by the Brest Border Detachment nearly every second violator is detained with the assistance of the oblast's residents. For their demonstrated vigilance many of them have been presented with state awards, and they have received other incentives.

The border guards carry out a great deal of work among the working people, and this work takes many forms. The guards acquaint the population with the perfidious machinations of imperialism and its special services; they help local residents to develop practical skills in protecting the frontiers of the Fatherland. With their selfless execution of their duty, their nobleness and high standards, the border guards have gained enormous prestige and respect from communists and all the residents of the oblast; many of them have been elected to the oblast, municipal and rayon party committees; many are deputies of the local soviets. We have already become

used to the fact that when border troops are released and enter labor collectives, they come as skilled, conscientious specialists in various job areas. The tempering which they receive during their period of service on the border helps them to strive for good results in labor and in their studies, and it motivates them to participate actively in social life.

Among the Brest border guards there are representatives of many of the Soviet nation's nationalities. The sons of 30 peoples of the USSR have defended the Brest fortress. The name of Andrey Mitrofanovich Kizhevator, Hero of the Soviet Union, who fell on the border in the first days of the Great Patriotic War, has been inscribed forever in the history of our Motherland. His nationality was Mordvinian. Now, at the post which carries his name, young men from the hero's native village, serve continuously. Four posts carry the names of heroic sons of the glorious Russian people.

While fighting in the citadel above the Bug, the Georgian Akakiy Amvro-siyevich Shevardnadze died the death of the brave. Today his countryman Varlam Mikhaylovich Kublashvili serves on the border at Brest. This family name is well known to every Brest resident, to every warrior on the country's Western frontiers. And it acquired such renown even in times of peace. During his term of service he detained 32 people who had violated the border, and he confiscated 4 million rubles worth of contraband goods.

And in truth, we have different names and patronymics, but our patrimony is the same.

Representatives of 90 nationalities live within our oblast. And models of military courage and fraternity serve well to instill in the population high patriotic and internationalist qualities.

Comrade deputies! The awareness that the Central Committee of the Leninist party is confidently leading the country along the path of the communist construction of society gives the working people of the Brest area the strength and inspiration to fulfill the tasks which face them. An atmosphere of serious, efficient work and of high political and labor spirit dominates in the oblast. The activities of the party organizations and the labor collectives, like those of the entire Soviet people, are aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and at greeting in worthy fashion the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The industrial collectives are working steadily and exceeding their plans. The builders are working for good results. Rural workers managed to fulfill the 10-month plans for the sale to the state of milk, cattle, poultry and eggs, and the annual plans for the realization of grain, vegetables fruits and linen have been developed, and measures are being worked out to increase consistently the oblast's contribution to the fulfillment of the country's Food Program.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and the USSR Supreme Soviet that the decisions of the Central Committee's November

plenum, the speech--thoroughly argued and of platform significance--by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, and the laws which have been adopted at this present session will become a new stimulus to the activities of the party and soviet organs in our oblast, and they will raise still higher the political and labor activity level of the masses. /Applause/

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## REGIONAL

### VAYNO INTERVIEWED ON DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Dec 82 p 10

[Interview with K. G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia, by Antonina Grigo, special correspondent of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, time and place not specified: "Authority of Initiative, Courage of Investigation"]

[Question] At the November Plenum comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the main reserves for future successful development of our national economy "must be sought in accelerated scientific-technical progress, in broad and rapid implementation of achievements in science, technology and advanced innovations into production."

Estonia has achieved significant successes in the development of science, and in applying scientific research in the practice of contemporary management. In their letters to the editor, readers of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ask for a general discussion and concrete examples of how the advantages of socialism are combined with the achievements in scientific-technical progress, what the problems of this process are and how they can be solved, and how scientific research affects the everyday life of the individual and society.

[Answer] The scientific potential of our republic began to develop rapidly after Soviet power was reinstated in Estonia. In the past 42 years we have built a number of industrial institutes and design bureaus, and the Estonian Agricultural Academy. Our republic's Academy of Sciences is also a product of Soviet power. Today our scholars even participate in space research. We could not have reached such heights without the fraternal aid of all the republics of the Soviet Union.

A peculiarity of our republic is that other than shale and phosphorite, we have practically no other minerals. Therefore in the unionwide division of labor, shale-chemical, electronic and electro-technical industry and precision instrument production are being developed at an accelerated rate. All this calls for highly skilled engineers, technicians and workers. It also predetermines our increased attention to questions of science and technical progress.

[Question] Karl Genrikhovich, is this why in Estonia one quite often encounters the words "experiment" and "the first in the Soviet Union", and other similar expressions?

Could you give a meaningful evaluation of just what an experiment is? Especially in agriculture, where in our time it has such decisive importance. It is no secret, after all, that even people who consider themselves agricultural experts often tend to imitate experiments. And when the experiment does not have the same results as those obtained by the experiment's initiators, they hurry to announce that the experiment was bad and even harmful. Then they begin again to look for "something new".

[Answer] An experiment can never be removed from the specific conditions under which it was conducted, or from the questions it was designed either to answer or to show how to answer. This does not mean, of course, that an experiment cannot be repeated. But repeating the experiment is not simply a duplication of the model, but an expansion, development, or variation of the experiment's principally important features.

This is the seventh year that the Vil'yandi rayon agro-industrial association has been in successful operation. Agricultural scientists and experienced specialists in the Latvian SSR started at the same time as we did building their own association in the Talsinskiy rayon. There has been persistent research on the optimal structure of associations done in Moldavia and in other regions of the country. Some successful, constructive and diverse experience has been gathered. However, in forming the Pyarnu rayon agro-industrial association, we did not utilize any of the ready models, regardless of how good they were. Unlike the Vil'yandi association, in Pyarnu the circle of association members was expanded. Tree farms and trade organizations were included (in the rayon there is twice as much forest land as there is land for cultivation), and the "Pyarnu Kalur" fishery collective was also included. This association has no central regional enterprises; all the enterprises are equal. We can put it this way: we expanded the Vil'yandi experiment under the conditions of the Pyarnu rayon agro-industrial association. Associations of this type have been operating in all 15 rayons of the republic for one year.

In forming the Vil'yandi association, incidentally, we had some opponents who believed that it was impossible to bring together different forms of property--state (sovkhozes) and cooperative (kolkhozes). The USSR Council of Ministers made an exception and permitted formation of just such a rayon association in Vil'yandi. Now the efficiency of this kind of territorial-industrial association has been proven in practice. Socialist principles of management have not only not been eroded in this kind of association, as the skeptics feared, they have been developed even further.

We were the first in the Soviet Union to put all the sovkhozes on a cost-accounting system; their experience in organization of labor and discipline has also been used, and the administration of the association's enterprises is predominantly that of a kolkhoz, which is more democratic.



Now our specialists and scholars are working hard on a new stage of the experiment--forming an agro-industrial complex on the republic level. Then many problems will find solutions: all the ministries and departments of the republic's agro-industrial complex will be united around a common goal.

[Question] In preparing for our meeting, Karl Genrikhovich, I looked through the "Pyarnu rayon agro-industrial association" brochure to obtain information on figures and economic calculations. The information is indeed there and proves convincingly the effectiveness of the RAPO [rayon agro-industrial association]. But this did not turn out to be the main point. Rather, it was the ardent promotional nature of the presentation, even with a strictly scientific analysis, that is somewhat unusual and unexpected for this type of publication. It seems that the reason for this might be that the author, Valter Udam, had to deal more with the resistance of the old and obsolete to everything new and progressive, than with the particular problems of the experiment itself.

I would like to point out the next point made by the first secretary of the party raykom in the book: "We do not need people who will carry out orders unquestioningly; we need specialists who know their work, take a creative approach to it, are able to see the major problems and concentrate their forces on solving them, and can mobilize an entire collective to fulfill the basic tasks. Introduction of a new system of management should translate into a new style of working."

This is a graphic example of the experiment in agriculture. As was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress, the importance of working out a new style of management has implications for all of our activities.

[Answer] Yes, of course. In Estonia, for example, there are 12 directed joint programs and 9 joint scientific-technical programs being worked out. These include the Food Program, the Development of Transportation, and Joint Shale Exploitation. We should mention the successful developments in the fields of biochemistry and organic chemistry, microprocessor systems, automation and computing means.

The results of scientific research have a direct outlet in national economy applications. As an example, we have the joint program for development and effective utilization of shale. Incidentally, the translation of shale in Russian is "burning stone". But here shale has been doing more than just burn for a long time; that is, it is used for more than just fuel. A special new branch of science and production has grown up--shale chemistry. Today at the "Slantskhim" [shale chemical] association imeni Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, more than 40 different types of products are obtained from the traditional raw material, including some products that were formerly purchased abroad.

Another example is the byproduct of shale production--ash. We have learned to make a cement from it that increases the durability and plasticity of construction materials. In 1981, 317,000 tons of this cement were produced, with an economic result of 2.4 million rubles. It has been used in erecting some unique tall structures: the Tallinn transmitting tower, the 250 meter smoke-

stack at the Irus TETs [heat and electrical power station], the Leningrad atomic electrical power station, and other projects. The composition of the cement was developed on the basis of experiments conducted by scientists at Tallinn Polytechnical Institute.

One more example: our chemists have found means of obtaining pheromone substances for use against agricultural pests. Introduction of these substances provides an economic result of no less than one million rubles for every 100,000 rubles spent on their production. In addition, the pheromone method causes no harm to the environment.

[Question] I am familiar with the activity of these substances. I have seen them used successfully in the fields of Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan.

[Answer] So there is proof of how our republic's scholars, in solving local problems, made a contribution to all-Union potential and practice. This is natural because science cannot and should not develop in isolation or seclusion. Furthermore, the method of solving specific local problems can become an experiment for a scientific approach to a problem.

The work of scientists of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences is part of 50 unionwide programs. This work includes research in the fields of solid physics, biochemistry, instrument design, mathematical linguistics, economics, and more.

We certainly could give many examples of the close ties between science and production. But the most important thing is the following principle: a goal-oriented purpose and a combined approach.

[Question] You and I have talked about the technical and organizational sides of developing science. But people decide whether the work will be a success. I recall again the words of Valter Udam about the social need for people with initiative and creative thinking and who can see and solve key problems.

Comrade Vayno, will you comment on this statement from the point of view of the possibilities of those sciences which are closest to people and to the labor collective--psychology, sociology, and social psychology?

[Answer] The circle of questions that are within the scientific interest of the social scientists of the republic is quite large. We try to direct this interest toward questions that are vitally important for labor collectives and for the formation of the communist individual. For example, the social scientists of the Estonian Agricultural Academy, of Tartu State University and the Economics Institute of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences have worked out the general theoretical aspects of rural socio-economic development and the functioning of the mechanism of economic relations within the framework of the territorial agro-industrial complex.

We'll take an example from industry. For many years under the Ministry of Light Industry there has been a planning-design bureau of management systems. One of the directions of its work is a program of professional development for managers which includes instruction in socio-psychological aspects of manage-

ment. This is important. After all, the intensive methods of developing the economy, with all the seemingly technocratic characteristics, actually make more demands on the socio-psychological resources of the collective and on the personal characteristics of the individual, including moral characteristics. Scientific testing has shown that far from all managers make a practical contribution in their jobs.

[Question] Doesn't it seem to you, Karl Genrikhovich, that this is a hold-over from the old idea that improvement of skills can be within the bounds of production only?

[Answer] Yes, that's right. Although an engineer who graduated from a VUZ 10 or 15 years ago cannot, of course, neglect updating and refreshing his technical knowledge. A specialist's ideas about human relations are quite abstract. Therefore there must be continuous, all-around instruction for today's managers of any rank. In the instruction, the personal experience that has been acquired and personal observations and conclusions must be considered; it must take an active, civic approach.

According to the concept of a social resource as defined by the bureau of the Ministry of Light Industry, the instruction on management should be provided not to separate directors, but to a group of administrators from the same enterprise. They should know how to make joint decisions, how to increase the potential of cooperation, and how to handle cultural interaction.

One-man management is the principle of legal responsibility for an assigned job. Moral responsibility requires that the manager be considered a member of a collective. And the more moral, that is, the more collective the responsibility, the more success an enterprise will have.

Here is one situation devised in the managers' business games: a collective of executives was headed by 5 excellent organizers or 5 brilliant generators of ideas. And their work was a crashing failure. Each one of them tried to show only his own worth, forgetting about the interests of the collective.

Research has shown that in a contemporary collective, especially a youthful one, punishments and prohibitions are the most ineffective means of influencing behavior. Those who use these methods are most often unskilled and poorly educated managers. Often included in this group are those who are top experts in their fields, but helpless in knowing how to consider the human factor in contemporary production.

The management method of the Ministry of Light Industry pays constant attention to the managers' psychological and physical health, dispelling the old idea that working to the breaking point is a sign of fanatic devotion to one's job. The health of a manager is a public resource, and not a personal, private possession. Scholars have achieved significant successes in instructing the reserve of management personnel.

I should add that this is not the only institution in the republic involved in questions of this type. The experience has been applied at the Inter-industry

Institute for Improving Skills of Management Workers and Specialists in the  
EsSSR National Economy.

[Question] It would be good if this kind of experience made an impression on managers who distrust sociology and psychology. As strange as it may seem, there are more skeptics among those who have in their collectives, just as in the fable: "A swan straining toward the clouds, a crab crawling backwards, and a pike longing for the water."

[Answer] There really isn't anything strange here. We have already said that lack of education is the mother of inflexibility and rigidity of thought. But often skepticism also leads to disappointment. Suppose that a manager tried to correct a situation with the help of social science, and nothing changed. There was no reduction in manpower fluctuation, there was no profit, the plan was not surpassed. And the reason is that sociology, like cybernetics, "does not work" in chaotic, disordered surroundings. It brings tangible results only in a collective with a high level of development.

[Question] A closed circle?

[Answer] Why do you say that? One needs to learn patience and not expect an instantaneous production effect; with the help of scientists one should painstakingly and persistently improve the collective and create an atmosphere of trust and mutual responsibility.

[Question] But Karl Cenrikhovich, you can expect a rapid and concrete return from the applied sciences. You have given some eloquent examples of that. But there also exists fundamental, theoretical science. Here haste and indicators in rubles are out of place.

Do you remember the irony with which the physicists who were the heroes of the film "Nine Days of One Year", treated the question of obligation? They were to discover a new fraction in the current quarter!

Isn't the connection between the fundamental sciences and practice really deeper, more complex?

About 20 years ago one of our most famous academicians was giving lectures at Moscow Polytechnical Institute. His words are engraved in my memory: We do not have enough workers in the mass professions, but we also do not have enough mathematicians in this country. And as long as we have a shortage of mathematicians, there will be a shortage of lathe operators and metal workers. And, judging by the appeals to all classes for workers at plants and kolkhozes, many workers are needed..."

[Answer] The theoretical scientists really are not setting straight, strictly production tasks for themselves. But there are quite a few examples of those engaged in production and applied scientists finding ideas for themselves in fundamental research, and coming up with practical developments, which are sometimes quite unexpected for the theoreticians.



Furthermore, a true scientist, with all his delving into problems that are absolutely incomprehensible to the uninitiated, is still a citizen. He does not live in an ivory tower, but in society and he knows, he must know, its urgent problems.

Managing the development of science and managing scientific collectives require no less tact than managing the process of artistic creation.

The party places society's major problems before the scientists. No one intends to dictate the details of scientific subjects, or the ways and methods of research; that is the work of the scientists themselves. But the main directions for developing science, the main tasks presented by life, must be defined jointly.

There is a good deal of evidence of how workers from different branches of science, whose names lead an ordinary person to thoughts of "far-out symbols", are solving some of our pressing problems. Naturally, it is not to the detriment of theoretical research, which is the primary potential of fundamental sciences. No one, sometimes not even the scientists themselves, can know and foresee the practical consequences. Everything has its proper time. And "urging something on" would be not only a vulgar means of stimulation, but also harmful and wrong.

Therefore, for the general reader we will dwell here, as we already mentioned, on solving the "earthly" problems that everyone understands.

We will take as an example the specialists in mathematical linguistics at the Language and Literature Institute of the EsSSR Academy of Sciences. Scholars there reached the conclusion that they can apply methods of mathematical linguistics to solving the urgent problems in other sciences.

At the Language and Literature Institute, dictionaries and encyclopedias are compiled with the help of computer technology. The people are freed from routine work and can occupy themselves with creative work alone. Proofreading, retyping, corrections, additions, and type-resetting are all essentially done by machine.

Already in the not-too-distant future at the printing shop of the Tallinn Press House, all official documents and TASS non-teletype releases will go into newspaper type-pages by a photo-typesetting method. This means that we can get by with very few typographic workers, and as you know, there is a shortage of them in the republic, like everywhere else.

[Question] And what about the editing, which is never finished?

[Answer] Corrections can be made in an article right on the screen. But it shouldn't sound as if the "technocrats" are taking all the work away from the humanities experts, or that there will be a machine culture of linguistics and philology. The Language and Literature Institute represents an example of solving problems at the junction of sciences. This is not simply a mechanical union of a given number of "physicists" and a given number of "lyric poets".



No, the creators of the machines must know the subject--philology, linguistics, history, and so on. Naturally, not as thoroughly as the real experts. Therefore the real experts should have an idea of how programming is done and how an automatic data bank is set up.

There are a number of other achievements of the Language and Literature Institute in which we should mention the broad utilization of different micro-processors. For example, there is a speech synthesizer for the blind. They already have books recorded on cassettes. The time will come when these unfortunate people will be able to "read" even daily newspapers by themselves.

We have already mentioned that the most important problem of our time is carrying out the Food Program. If we were to speak in detail about the contributions of scholars and specialists who have been directly involved in this problem, there would be no time to speak of anything else. Therefore, we will direct our attention to the participation of people whose scientific interests have no apparent connection to fields and farms.

For example, the collective of the Radio-Electronics Design Bureau of the Tallinn radio-electronics technical production association. Like all city-dwellers, the workers in the design bureau provide support for the rural areas. More than once they have been in first place in the all-Union competition of rural area support in invention and rationalization.

The principle of their work is: "All developments should be on the level of an invention and all products should be on the level of a worldwide achievement." They have managed to apply the experience they have accumulated creatively to supporting agriculture. How? In their opinion, very simply: they organized a patent service in kolkhozes, they taught rural specialists how to analyze patents, and helped set up patent funds according to the farm's emphasis. This gave agro-industrial associations an opportunity to be involved in directing science, its development trends, and its future prospects.

They started with designers and developers in the fishing collective imeni Kirov; then they took under their scientific guardianship the "Kuusalu" kolkhoz and "Mezhkolkhozstroy" [inter-kolkhoz construction organization] in Khar'yu rayon.

What are the results? Here are only a few examples. Rural specialists of the kolkhoz imeni Kirov came up with an original automatic system for blanching sardines for 11 million conventional cans per year, which allowed them to decline from buying equipment from the FRG. Furthermore, the automatic lines for fish preparation, developed and created with the help of the design bureau collective, are now being supplied by the kolkhoz to many cities in this country and even abroad. In the "Kuusalu" kolkhoz, protein-vitamin supplements for livestock fodder were developed from byproducts of the milk industry. Fodder quality has been greatly improved. An additional 500,000 rubles' worth of pork over the planned yearly amount has been produced. These are just the initial results of one design collective. And these are not agricultural specialists, but urban support workers.

[Question] During my stay in Estonia, our correspondent Ressi Kaera has acquainted me with many scholars in the republic. We visited some of the collectives you are talking about. And there is the same situation everywhere: the scientific preparatory work and creative plans are much greater than the actual accomplishments and possibilities--and through no fault of the scientists. For example, development workers in radio-electronic technology literally shocked us with the following fact: in order to approve a new device, it is necessary to collect dozens of signatures on the design. The author of the design, with a stack of drawings and a model of the device (which doesn't exactly fit in his pocket, and a miniature article is also a stumbling block), goes to institutes and institutions in various cities, spending personal and state funds. No less than half a year is spent on collecting signatures. And still ahead is introduction of the device, involving a mass of annoying, unbusinesslike obstacles: inflexibility of the State Committee for Standards, departmental disconnectedness of manufacturers, a shortage of or inferior substitution of materials and support articles, and so on and so on. The result is that with the full possibility of making advanced gains of worldwide significance, of being leaders in scientific technical progress, we sometimes not only do not reach first place, but we even waste the people's money on acquiring foreign technology and equipment. And what about talent? The author will of course fight for the life of his creative work, no matter what--even when we pay the ungifted worker the same amount that we pay the genius. But he suffers from this, just as the whole collective does. The creative and social development of entire scientific collectives is hindered because their prosperity depends on the realization of ideas...

[Answer] We have already found some methods of speeding up the introduction of ideas: the development of experimental-production centers with concurrent cycles of development--assimilation--production by basic groups. There is an active effort being made to change the situation on a unionwide basis. But the problem has not lost its urgency.

Quite recently, on 22 November, at the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov spoke of the necessity of "creating such conditions--economic and organizational--which will stimulate quality and productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And in the other direction, poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility must have a most direct and unavoidable effect on the workers' material rewards, position, and moral authority." The tasks of identifying and eliminating the concrete difficulties that interfere with scientific-technical progress have been set decisively before the concerned organizations. Methods of planning and the system of stimulation should promote a union of science and production.

[Question] The simple formula of a man's happiness is well-known: In the morning I go to work with pleasure, in the evening I joyfully return home. Giving what is due to all the sciences called upon in the final analysis to serve the good of man, isn't it appropriate from time to time to ask: does man desire what science has to offer? Do his ideas of a well-organized society correspond to those of science?

Here is a well-known fact: in America a new city was built on the site of run-down suburbs. It was designed by the best architects and the best sociologists carried out psychometric research. And how did people respond? They did not want to live in the new city. The attempt to change the social structure and living conditions resulted in the city authorities' deciding in the 1970s to destroy the rejected city.

[Answer] Here one can suppose that science, even sociology, was alienated from the actual man, and saw him as an abstract object. The structure of life, as we understand it, cannot be implemented through technical achievements alone, or through cold, mechanical facilities. It must be accepted, understood, and emotionally assimilated. We also have our own examples of incompatibility between innovations and the people's interests. I am thinking of the high-rise communities in rural areas. The project designers took into consideration everything a person needs, except the usual, economically and socially expedient peasant way of life.

Generally these apartments are fine for young specialists. But people with large families and who are tied closely to their personal plot naturally want to have their own home and land.

By the way, the study and consideration of social opinion is an integral part of the scientific program for social management developed at the 24th-26th Congresses of our party. It is also necessary to see that social opinion is formulated under the influence of the high ideas of building communism, the values of the socialist way of life, and that on this basis it works out a positive or negative evaluation of the phenomena of practical life.

Scientific progress represents continuous movement forward. But Man determines the goal of this movement and the guiding ideals. Our social optimism is founded on the fact that every individual is of the greatest, irreplaceable value, that the true nature of man is striving for good, justice and creativity.

We are an equal distance from the hope for some technocratic society capable of putting an end to man's "imperfection" and from the fear of the machine age.

[Question] Tell us, please, Karl Genrikhovich, does all that we have talked about find any expression in the work of Estonian writers? I do not mean, of course, a direct description of technology, production processes, and scientific research. Naturally, I am speaking of the psychology of the creative personality, of the scientific collective.

[Answer] It can be said (and we have already mentioned this here) that the processes of scientific and artistic creation are somewhat similar, they feed each other.

We have a sufficiently rich literature showing the reorientation of consciousness under the influence of revolutionary transformations. This includes the novels of Aadu Khint, "Bereg vetrov" [Shore of Winds]; Erni Krusten, "Serdtsa molodykh" [The Hearts of the Young]; and Johannes Semper, "Krasnyye gvozdiki" [Red Carnations].

The scientific-technical revolution also assumes a definite reorientation of traditional ideas and psychology. This is the source of interest among our writers, especially young ones, in the individual in the epoch of the scientific-technical revolution. This is expressed in the work of Mari Saat, Revn Saluri, Yak Yieriyut, and others.

Their alarm over the effect of the scientific-technical revolution on the individual is understandable; the danger of a standardized way of life, the levelling of personal individuality. At the same time, we would like to see the other side of the scientific-technical revolution expressed in their work-- its role in the development and enrichment of the individual. And furthermore, our society is directing these processes in the desired direction.

In a short period of time, our republic, with the help of the fraternal peoples of the entire Soviet Union, has entered the leading ranks of socialist transformation. The land no longer exists that some people, still quite young, managed to see:

...forgotten, lost Estonia,  
That is our homespun Estonia  
Who sighed, rolling off to the side of the road.

This is from the poem by Vladimir Beekman, "I net kontsa puti" [There Is No End To The Road]. He dedicated the poem to his father who did not return from the battles for Soviet Estonia. He finishes the poem:

New highways.  
The machine lasts longer than the heart.  
It doesn't know human hopes and suffering.  
New people.  
But if you only knew, father,  
How we need your intelligent,  
strong hands!

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## REGIONAL

### KISELEV ON JAKUB KOLAS CENTENARY

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by T Kiselev, first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee: "The Generous Heart of the Poet: on the Centenary of the Birth of Jakub Kolas"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Our republic and the entire country widely celebrates a notable anniversary --the centenary of the birth of one of the founders of Belorussian Soviet literature, the eminent representative of the literature of socialist realism Jakub Kolas (Konstantin Mikhaylovich Mitskevich), People's Poet of Belorussia.

Jakub Kolas, this talented word artificer and the reflector of the hopes and dreams of working people, became early familiar with the hardships of the life of poor peasants, whose interests he defended ardently, boldly and resolutely. The poet had devoted all his life to the struggle for the happiness of the people and to the glorification of man as the worker, man as the creator.

The creative path of Jakub Kolas dates from 1905--the year of the first Russian revolution. The poet expressed with great artistic depth and ideological force the awakening of class consciousness among the working people. The hero of the works of J. Kolas in those years is the active defender of the interests of working people. His poem "Belorussia," published in 1906 in NASHA DOLYA, a newspaper issued by the revolutionary-democratic movement, was a direct appeal for struggle against the exploiting class.

The world outlook of Jakub Kolas as a writer and citizen was formed under the influence of a deeply democratic and humanist view of life such as is shared by the best representatives of the Russian classical literature. His creative development was markedly influenced by Maxim Gorki. The great proletarian writer valued highly the works of the then young Janka Kupala and Jakub Kolas and called them genuinely national poets.

In his works Jakub Kolas championed revolutionary-democratic ideals and actively struggled for them. While working as a teacher in the Poles'ye region, he took part in a demonstration by peasants against a local landowner, for which he was persecuted. Subsequently, Jakub Kolas was sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment for participation in an illegal congress of teachers.

While in prison, the poet penned quite a few poems imbued with a lofty civic sense. They were smuggled out of prison and published in book form under the



title "Pesni pechali" [Songs of Sorrow]. J. Kolas believed in the speedy advent of a new revolutionary storm. In his poem "The Muzhik" he wrote:

/I'm a muzhik but I have a mind of my own.  
My time, too, will come.  
I'm silent, dreading to shout,  
But one day I shall be able  
To shout:  
"Boys, grab the weapons!"/

Kolas's early prose is directly linked to his poetry. Its central theme is the historic destiny of the nation and the acute social problems experienced by the Belorussian countryside in the period between the two revolutions. His prose provides an overall picture of the revolutionary people as a mighty force for social progress.

The poem "The New Earth" became a veritable artistic encyclopedia of popular life in those times, and the supreme achievement of the poet in realistic depiction of reality. Jakub Kolas conceived this poem even before the revolution and completed it already in Soviet times.

The Great October Socialist Revolution signaled a radical turnabout in the destinies of working people. The poet's dreams of seeing his people free and equal became reality, and his hopes that "a golden age shall arrive in our native land" came true. The poetry of Kolas began to resound with the pride of a citizen of a great country that is confidently striding on the path of creating a new society.

Jakub Kolas took an active part in building socialism, in translating into reality the wise nationality policy of the Communist party. He devoted a great deal of effort and energy to his work at the Institute of Belorussian Culture and to the organization of the first national university and the Academy of Sciences of the Belorussian SSR, whose Vice President he was from 1929 until his dying day. In 1926 the republic government honored Jakub Kolas with the title of People's Poet of Belorussia.

The poet's talent bloomed. One after another, he created poems notable by their profundity and craftsmanship. The tale "In the Poles'ye Backwoods" became the first part of the trilogy "Na rosstanyakh" [Partings]--a broad and epic tapestry of the destinies of the national intelligentsia during the difficult historical period of the struggle for the social and national liberation of the people, depicting the influx of the best representatives of that intelligentsia toward the Bolshevik party.

His poem "Symon the Musician" reveals the depth of talent to be found among the common people.

Considerable popularity was won by the works of Jakub Kolas on the formation of a new life on socialist principles (the tale "On the Expanses of Life" and others). They provide images of convinced fighters for communism and affirm relations among men based on the principles of Soviet morality. Deserved glory to young Belorussian literature was brought by Kolas's "Quagmire," a tale translated into the languages of many peoples of the USSR and the world, which is ranked with the outstanding works of Soviet classical literature.

Kolas was among the first to create the image of the communist and lion the creative power of collective labor. The poet glorifies the wisdom and energy of the party, which orients the creative will of communists and all working people toward building a new life. He addresses words from the roots of his heart toward the founder of the Soviet state and the Communist party of the Soviet Union, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin:

/Lives Lenin among us--  
Like the light of nations,  
Like the wisdom of a great land,  
And his radiance is the fires of freedom,  
So that nations may bloom with happiness!/

Jakub Kolas joyously welcomed "the young tribe, the radiant bloom of Soviet lands" to which "the expanses of the earth and the firmament, swamps, rivers and the silent taiga" yielded dominion. He wrote quite a few stirring works about the Komsomol and its members, about the youth of the Soviet Union.

The People's Poet incessantly kept track of the development of Belorussian literature and helped young writers to reach creative maturity and master their craft to perfection. Like his friend and associate Janka Kupala, Kolas sincerely rejoiced in the achievements of his younger fellow writers. More than one generation of Belorussian poets and writers has learned from the example of the life and activities of these people's poets.

Despite their common destinies and views and motives of creativity, Jakub Kolas and Janka Kupala display a distinctly different and individual artistic outlook. Even now their talent and craftsmanship favorably influence the literary process.

Jakub Kolas was highly conversant with the culture of the nations of the Soviet Union and rejoiced in the achievements of the fraternal literatures. He devoted inspired praise to A. Pushkin, N. Gogol, L. Tolstoy, M. Gorki, A. Tolstoy, V. Mayakovsky, T. Shevchenko, Sh. Rustaveli, Dzhambul, S. Stal'skiy, G. Gulyam....

The treacherous attack of Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union prompted Jakub Kolas to respond with an unshakable faith in the rightness of the national cause, in the tenacity and heroism of the Soviet people. The theme of the defense of the Homeland became central in his works:

/Arise, o people, exert all  
might and strength, villages and cities!  
May the Fascist horde meet with an evil  
fate and find its grave!/

His impassioned patriotic works were printed on flyers and smuggled into the enemy's rear where they were received like weapons by partisans and fighters of the underground. For his wartime poetry Jakub Kolas was awarded the USSR State Prize.

...The world-historic victory was won. The Land of the Soviet commenced gigantic labor on the postwar reconstruction. Jakub Kolas directed the entire force of his talent toward glorifying the peaceful work of the Soviet people. After the war he completed the poem "The Fisherman's Hut," awarded the USSR State Prize, and the trilogy "Partings," and produced new works.

Jakub Kolas took an active part in the public life of the republic and country as Deputy to the BSSR Supreme Soviet, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and member of the Soviet and representative of the BSSR committees for the defense of peace.

The poet-patriot, poet-internationalist, Jakub Kolas was an indefatigable fighter for peace and for the national and social liberation of the peoples of the planet.

During the current 60th anniversary year of the USSR it is particularly gratifying to realize that the bright present-day reality of the republic and the flowering of its economy, science and culture has become possible owing to the great vital creative power of the Leninist friendship of the nations of the socialist homeland, a friendship which was so ardently limned by Jakub Kolas. This friendship has withstood its test both during the ordeals of the Great Patriotic War and during day-by-day creative labor. The working people of this republic, like those of the entire Land of the Soviets, are proud of this friendship and resolutely determined to fortify with their labor the might of the Soviet Union, and they confidently look to the future and tenaciously implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The works of Jakub Kolas serve to this day the cause of the communist upbringing of the working people of our country. The Soviet people honor lovingly and with pride the name of the great son of the Belorussian nation, the writer-communist, whose works have become part of the treasure-trove of our multinational literature.

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CSO: 1800/382

## REGIONAL

### LATVIA'S VOSS ADDRESSES USSR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PM071253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Dec 82 Second Edition p 3

[Speech delivered by A.E. Voss, first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, at the 22 December Joint Ceremonial Session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation]

[Text] Dear comrades! During these moving and unforgettable days we are all participants in a great festival of the Soviet peoples' friendship and fraternity. The atmosphere of elation and festivity reigning in this hall reflects the fervor and enthusiasm of our entire harmonious soviet family.

Allow me, on behalf of the Lettish people, to convey to all the participants in the ceremonial session most cordial fraternal congratulations on the glorious jubilee and wishes for new achievements in the name of the flowering of our multinational socialist motherland. [Applause]

It was with joyful emotion and a sense of tremendous pride in our country and our Leninist Party that we listened to the vivid and meaningful report of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The report's propositions and conclusions and the inspiring assessment it made of the achievements of all the union republics augment our strength and call us to new accomplishments in the name of communism and peace on earth.

The entire history of the unprecedented growth and all-around development of the land of the Soviets, the history of the maturing and genuine flowering of all the Soviet republics is inseparably linked with the name of Lenin and his immortal teaching, with the Communist Party's wise and perspicacious leadership.

Today we note as socialism's greatest gain and as our daily blessing the indisputable fact that for the first time in the world a truly great fraternity of working people united by common views, interests and aims came into being and strengthened in our country, and historically unprecedented relations evolved, which we rightly call the Leninist friendship of the peoples. This indestructible friendship, forged by Lenin and the Communist Party, has stood all the tests which have fallen to the Soviet people's lot and has become the symbol and substance of the socialist way of life. And no one will ever succeed in shaking this fraternal friendship under any circumstances. (Applause)

With hindsight, in the light of historical experience, it is quite clear that the world community knows of no state which has done so much in a very short time for the all-round development of nations and ethnic groups as the USSR--the socialist homeland of all our peoples.

In the joint struggle for socialism and in selfless labor for the common good a new Soviet person has grown up--a high-principled internationalist fighter devoted to the cause of communism, an active creator and a vector of lofty culture and optimism. This is our greatest gain, a most priceless asset!

Like an inextinguishable torch, the Soviet Union illumines for all the peoples the path to the future, the path to the most just and most progressive society on earth. The peoples of all countries and of all races and nations look at our country with admiration and hope and see it as the prototype of their bright future. And when you hear in this hall the warm words of greetings and good wishes addressed to the Soviet Union by emissaries from all continents, you experience a feeling of profound emotion and pride.

Soviet Latvia is living and graphic confirmation of the great life-asserting force of socialism and the friendship and fraternity of our peoples. Having become a constituent part of the Soviet Union's unified national economic complex, it acquired inexhaustible opportunities to rely in its development on the economic might of the entire land of the Soviets, on close cooperation with all its peoples and on their disinterested assistance. This is made possible to utilize the republic's material and human resources with the maximum efficiency and to ensure the development of the national economy at a high and stable pace unknown in the capitalist world. Suffice it to say that present-day Latvia, in terms of its economic potential, represents, figuratively speaking, 47 bourgeois Latvias of the last prewar year.

But it is not simply a question of quantitative growth. Important qualitative changes have occurred over the years of Soviet power, thanks to which the industrial face of the republic is now determined by sectors at the forefront of scientific and technical progress.

Profound transformations--revolutionary in the full sense--have also occurred in agriculture. Over the past three 5-year plans alone state purchases of meat have more than doubled, sales of milk to the state have increased 50 percent and sales of eggs have more than quadrupled.

Under the conditions of socialism, in the abundant soil of friendship and mutual assistance tremendous successes have been achieved in enhancing the working people's material well-being and in developing science and culture.

In short, during a brief historical time the Lettish people have stepped from one social world into another and traveled a path equal to an entire century.

Proudly aware of belonging to the great Soviet people, the working people of Soviet Latvia clearly realize that without the party of Lenin, which headed the struggle for socialism and ensured the real triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy, the small Lettish nation, which had been oppressed for centuries, would



never have been able even to come near to the level of the achievements which are now obvious to the whole world. And today, treasuring everything the Latvian SSR has achieved over the years of Soviet power, we express sincere gratitude to the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples and, above all, to the great Russian people. (Applause)

We thank them for their immutable disinterested assistance and boundless generosity, revolutionary energy and selflessness, moral greatness and very profound internationalism.

It is our good fortune and, at the same time, a guarantee of future successes and victories that great Rus, the great Russian people became the chief force and the backbone around which the large and small Soviet peoples have forever rallied in indissoluble alliance. And we will do everything to ensure that the life-giving unity of the brother peoples continues to strengthen and develop, and we will always be true to the Leninist banner in everything. (Applause)

The people of Soviet Latvia, like all our country's peoples, are closely rallied around the Communist Party, unanimously support and approve its domestic and foreign policy and see the party as their proven collective leader, wise guide and organizer and inexhaustible source of the indestructible strength of Soviet society.

Being one of the CPSU's combat detachments, the Latvian CP mobilizes the republic's communists and all its working people for active and purposeful implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and for the unconditional fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the food program's targets and all the plans of the 11th 5-year plan. We will do everything necessary to effectively strengthen discipline and order, resolutely enhance the exactingness and responsibility of cadres and induce people everywhere to engage in concrete practical deeds.

Communists and all working people of the republic see it as their duty to learn to live and work in the Leninist, communist manner and to augment their real contribution to the economic and defense might of our multinational homeland and to strengthening the monolithic alliance of fraternal republics and peoples.

May our great motherland--the USSR--thrive and prosper through the ages!  
(Applause)

Glory to the inspirer and organizer of all our victories--the Leninist CPSU!  
(Prolonged applause)

CSO: 1800/633

## REGIONAL

### VOSS ADDRESSES LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1-2

/ Speech by A. E. Voss, first secretary, Latvian CP, at Latvian CP Central Committee Plenum, in Riga on 8 December 1982 \_/

/Text/ Comrades, as you know, on 22 November, a regular plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was convened. The plenum examined and approved the basic draft of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR, and the state budget for the third, key year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, comrade Yu. V. Andropov, gave a long speech, rich in content, to the plenum.

Communists and all workers in Latvia, just like all the Soviet people, unanimously approved the decision of the special plenum of the CPSU Central Committee electing comrade Yu. V. Andropov to be General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Yu. V. Andropov is well known as an eminent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, a very close comrade in arms of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and as a talented organizer and leader.

Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum gave the detailed characteristics and political evaluation of the plan and budget for the next economic year, revealed urgent tasks facing the Soviet economy in light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, and illuminated the basic problems of the international situation. He thus defined a militant, concrete program of activity for party committees and all communists for the new year and for the long term.

I would, with great satisfaction, like to note that all the work of the CPSU Central Committee plenum took place in an environment of unanimity and solidarity, distinguished by a business-like tone and a principled nature. From the high forum of the plenum there were several concrete proposals directed towards the more complete utilization of existing reserves and potentials for economic growth, for sharply intensifying thrift and conservation, for further improving production efficiency, and for accelerating its intensification.

With new force the plenum demonstrated to the world that our Communist Party and Soviet people are indivisible and that they live with one aspiration -- to firmly and undeviatingly move forward on the Leninist path.

The materials and documents of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the subsequent session of the Supreme Soviet's Council of the Union, and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov's speech, with their firmly expressed resolution to consistently pursue the tested Leninist course in foreign and domestic policy all received the unanimous support and the most fervent approval of communists, all workers in the republic, and all the Soviet people.

Comrades! In the time since the 26th CPSU Congress, the economy of Soviet Latvia, as that of the entire nation, has had further progressive development. Preliminary results of the current economic year vividly show that much political, economic, and organizational work has been done in all sectors of the national economy. Based upon widespread socialist competition for the worthy celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the formation of the USSR, for high work quality at each work site, labor collectives are conducting an active struggle to successfully fulfill and overfulfill established plans and assumed obligations.

Our industry has made a confident step forward. In ten months it has sold above-plan output valued at 110 million rubles. Production volume increased by 7.3%, exceeding the plan target. Increased labor productivity accounted for 98% of industrial output growth. Considerable work has been done to improve the technical standards and quality of output, to mechanize and automate production, introduce technological processes, and to master the production of new types of items.

The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses completed the agricultural year with better final results. This is evidence of the great mobilizing force of the May (1982) CPSU Plenum intensifying the organizational and political work of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to implement its decisions. Targets for the sales of grain, potatoes, and produce to the state have been met. More, and most importantly, better quality coarse and succulent feeds have been procured. The necessary quantities of seed for grain and pulse crops, potatoes, perennial grasses, and the basic produce crops have been accumulated. The planting of winter crops, fall plowing, and other agricultural work have been completed to meet good agricultural standards.

Great attention is being given to problems of accumulating and applying organic fertilizers.

Unfinite work has been done to fulfill the taut construction program. There has been an increase in the share of social infrastructure construction projects, especially in agricultural localities.

There are intensified efforts to improve production efficiency and work quality at enterprises and organizations of transportation and communications, personal services and other sectors of the economy.

In accordance with 26th CPSU Congress decisions extensive measures to improve the people's living standards are being implemented.

However, this does not give us the right to complacency. Difficult and intense work lies ahead.

As comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed, we are now at an important stage in the implementation of the 11th Five-Year Plan, on the eve of the third, so to say, core year.

However, far from all of the economic development problems are being solved as we would like them to be. The standards of work under way still do not meet the party's growing requirements. During the first two years of the five-year plan a number of very important plan targets were underfulfilled.

The course towards increased intensification, and the turn towards efficiency in the entire economy are still being implemented slowly.

It is from such principled positions that we should examine this year's management results and plan and budget forecasts for 1983 which were made at the discussion of today's plenum, A. E. Voss stressed.

The Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau examined the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the LaSSR and the republic's state budget for 1983. Their development was based upon the course of established target fulfillment this year and since the beginning of the five-year plan.

The Central Committee Bureau came to the conclusion that the plan targets for the new economic year in general correspond to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Characterizing the draft plan, the speaker noted in particular that it determines specific ways of successfully fulfilling the main tasks of the five-year plan; the consistent and unwavering improvement of the Soviet people's welfare. This requires strictly following the party's course for increasing the economic potential, dynamically developing industrial and agricultural production, and actively implementing the Food Program approved by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

The successful completion of the 1983 plan will be one more step ahead in the republic's socio-economic development and in the fulfillment of 11th Five-Year Plan targets.

Based on the above, the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau approves the basic draft of the plan and budget for the third year of the five-year plan and presents it for examination at this Central Committee plenum.

The basic indicators of the republic's plan and budget for next year have been distributed to Central Committee members. You have the possibility of becoming acquainted with them and making your comments.

Speaking of the draft plan, one should note that it is not devoid of defects. The primary one is that the planned rates of economic development are not high enough. In addition, a number of sectors, such as electrical energy,

forestry, cellulose-paper, and wood processing, and the construction materials industries have not reached the levels intended by the five-year plan. This all means that in the course of plan realization we must mobilize all resources at our disposal to improve plan indicators.

The main thing, as Yu. V. Andropov stressed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is to accelerate work on improving all spheres of economic leadership: Management, planning and the economic mechanism.

The most important task of party gorkoms, raykoms, republic Gosplan, production associations and ministries of union subordination is, from the very first days of 1983 to everywhere put into use all reserves and potentials for additional increases in production, especially of mass consumption goods.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum it is essential to seek out reserves for accelerating scientific and technical progress, and for the broad and rapid production introduction of achievements in science, technology, and progressive experience.

An analysis of the state of affairs in the introduction of new technology in the republic indicates that ministries and departments, as well as enterprises and associations of union subordination do not take substantial measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress and improve control over the implementation of plans for new technology. The basis for work here is still the traditional, but poorly justified method of compiling separate targets without a systematic and comprehensive approach and without economic calculations. This applies above all to the ministries of construction, motor transportation and highways, and municipal services. The actual pay-off period for work on the introduction of new technology at the Riga experimental plant for new technology, the Riga base for the refrigerated fleet, and certain other enterprises is 12-29 years.

At some ministries and departments the influence of new technology on increases in labor productivity continues to be low. While during the past three years in the republic as a whole the share of this factor in the total growth of labor productivity was 65%, in the ministries of the forestry industry, light industry, Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika the figures were only 16-36%. There are unjustifiably low increases in the levels of equipment at enterprises for automation and mechanization equipment. In spite of this, the majority of ministries and departments are doing a poor job in enlisting their planning, design and technological organizations into raising production's technological standards.

The problems of combining science and production should constantly be at the party committees' center of attention. Their solution requires both planning methods and material incentives systems.

As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, another great reserve is the rational use of material and labor resources. The 1983 draft plan has very high indicators for the conservation of raw materials, fuel and energy, and other material resources. One should acknowledge that we are still handling this problem poorly. There is cause for concern about the fulfillment of



socialist obligations for the current year with respect to the conservation of rolled ferrous metals, gasoline, and diesel. Far from all enterprises have learned to be concerned about the full and comprehensive use of raw materials, other materials, fuel and energy on the basis of scientific norms for their use, and for the liquidation of rejects during production.

Conservation and a zealous attitude toward public wealth is now a question of our plans' reality. A solution to such problems requires an entire system of practical measures from, above all, Gosplan, Gosstrib, ministries and departments. All party committees and all party organizations face a great amount of work in this area.

Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, as well as economic managers should conduct practical measures to effect sizable reductions in the use of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, to completely utilize secondary resources, and liquidate different types of losses. It is necessary to develop and support workers' initiatives, creative searches for ways and means of conservation, and to educate people in a thrifty attitude towards national wealth and the efficient use of material values. In addition, it is essential to be increasingly exacting towards production managers and specialists with respect to the development and introduction of the most progressive technological processes ensuring high product quality and the rational use and conservation of all types of resources in an exemplary way at each enterprise.

Among the urgent measures outlined in the draft plan, a special role is played by measures involving the implementation of the Food Program. It rightly has a central place in our plans. According to CPSU Central Committee plenum instructions, forthcoming plena of party committees, meetings of party active members, and sessions of soviets of people's deputies should also discuss the implementation of the May (1982) Plenum. It is essential that we check with the Food Program in all practical activities in this important part of the economy.

As noted above, this year's agricultural production results created a satisfactory (neplokhoy) stockpile for successfully attaining the Food Program's targets. The most important and urgent directions in this comprehensive project have been quite specifically determined at previous Latvian CP Central Committee plena. The problem now is to be complete and on schedule in carrying out these measures and in accelerating the production of foodstuffs.

The problem of increased grain production still remains at the center of our attention.

Having characterized the targets for the immediate years ahead and having stressed that increased stable production of grain can be attained only through universal improvements in grain crop yields, the speaker noted that the solution of this problem requires the efficient, truly economical conduct of all agricultural work, the accelerated development of selection and seed breeding, and the active introduction of a scientifically based, well thought out system of crop raising.

In order to obtain maximum grain harvests, improve soil fertility and crop raising standards it is now necessary to deploy the entire arsenal of agricultural techniques and utilize all our potentials and reserves, directing towards this goal the work of party, soviet, and agricultural organs, managers and specialists at agro-industrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and all primary party organizations in the countryside.

A radical improvement of the state of affairs in feed production is the second most important direction in our work. We have a specific program in this regard. It was determined at the Latvian CP Central Committee's 10th Plenum, which in March of this year thoroughly examined tasks of the republic's party organizations in the further strengthening of the feed base in order to increase the production of animal husbandry products in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Our immediate task is to provide for animal husbandry's complete requirements for coarse and succulent feeds of high quality.

This year there have been some improvements in potato raising. Compared to last year the gross harvest of potatoes increased by 26%. However, there is much to do here to improve the organization and agronomy of potato raising, improve varietal and species structure, and expand the planting of midseason maturing varieties.

Major improvements are required in beet raising, fruit and vegetable operations and other areas of the Food Program.

In speaking of tasks involving the increased production of plant products, one should once again stress that the key to their solution lies in our measures for considerably improving the general standards of crop production, and in a thrifty, proprietary (khozyayskoye) attitude towards the land. Rayon party committees, rayon agro-industrial associations, all agricultural cadre, and rural communists should do everything necessary to decisively strengthen production and technological discipline and to ensure the blameless and strict fulfillment of all agronomic methods of working the land and raising agricultural crops.

In accordance with the Food Program's guidelines, next year we must increase the live weight production of all categories of meat to 420,000 tons, a 7% increase over this year, and raise the average milk yield per cow to 220 kilograms. Of course, these are not easy tasks, but they are realistic. We have a good foundation for the further intensification of animal husbandry. We have a satisfactory material and technical base, a herd of the necessary size, and an experienced cadre of animal husbandry workers. It is only necessary to make maximum and rational use of all potentials and reserves at each kolkhoz and sovkhos.

You well know that they are far from everywhere used in a real serious and responsible manner. Clearly insufficient attention is given to intensive factors of development. Because of this livestock productivity remains at its

previous low levels. There has been no improvement in the organization of herd reproduction, and there is only a slow growth in the number of cows in the public sector.

It is essential to take appropriate measures to very rapidly eliminate these and other shortcomings and to sharply increase the productivity of the milking herd. This is one of the most urgent, key problems of party, soviet, and management organs, as well as managers and specialists at all farms.

Rayon party committees, the executive committees of rayon soviets, the Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs are still devoting insufficient attention to problems of meat production. Many farms obtain low average daily weight gains per animal on feed, and sell low-weight animals to the state. This applies above all to Balvskiy, Kuldigskiy, Limbzhskiy, Rezeknenskiy, and Aluksnenskiy rayons.

It is the duty of all rayon party committees, soviet and management organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations to improve the effectiveness of socialist competition at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz, and to support the deed of animal husbandry workers in Ekabpilsskiy Rayon, who began the struggle for successful wintering, and increasing animal product output during the winter.

In addition to concern about the intensive development of agriculture's public sector, party raykoms and rayispolkoms should intensify their work towards increasing the production and procurement of milk, meat, and other agricultural products from private plots of kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers.

Problems in the organization of auxiliary plots at industrial enterprises also require unremitting attention from ministries and departments, and party gorkoms and raykoms.

In completing this discussion of our tasks in implementing the Food Program I would like to inform participants of the plenum that the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made a decision to, on 1 January 1983, increase procurement prices for agricultural products and to establish supplements to these prices for low profit and unprofitable kolkhozes and sovkhozes. As a result, according to preliminary calculations our farms will obtain more than 200 million rubles of additional assets. It is quite indisputable that with respect to their breadth and depth the increases in prices for agricultural products and the supplements to such prices, together with other measures for improving the economic situation in the countryside approved by the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are a very important economic and political action for kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They create exceptionally favorable conditions for improving the management and strengthening the economies of lagging farms.

Our first task and most important duty and obligation is to efficiently and intelligently make maximum utilization of these additional resources to increase the production of foodstuffs and successfully carry out the Food Program.

In the draft plan for 1983 special place is given to measures for the further development of sectors producing mass consumption goods. Their total production amounts to more than 3.6 billion rubles. For the most part this corresponds to the five-year plan targets. There are increases in the output of many types of goods expressed in physical units, including overcoats, raincoats, jackets, cotton fabrics, bedding items, and childrens goods.

Our task is to not only increase the production but also improve the quality of mass consumption goods.

City and rayon party committees, state and management organs, and primary party organizations must be earnestly engaged in the production of goods for the people, the elimination of all disproportions and bottlenecks here, and, with full responsibility undertake to improve the quality and expand the assortment of goods. This task flows directly from documents of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plena of the CPSU Central Committee, and from the statements of Yu. V. Andropov. The republic's Gosplan and Council of Ministers, leaders of ministries and departments, and local party committees and organizations should be completely responsible for their successful solution.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility of party, soviet, and management cadre, trade union and Komsomol organizations for the quality of industrial products in general. Party committees, soviet and management organs must take all the urgent measures required to very rapidly improve production technical standards and expand the production of goods in the highest quality category.

At the CPSU Central Committee comrade Yu. V. Andropov especially stressed the necessity of efficiently using coal, natural gas, petroleum and petroleum products, thermal and electrical energy. This, of course, requires the definite restructuring of all sectors and above all the broad introduction of energy-saving equipment and processes, improvements in norms, the use of material and moral incentives in the struggle for conservation, increased responsibility for excessive use exceeding norms and limits. In order to improve this important work, at the last session of the USSR Supreme Soviet permanent commissions for energy were organized in the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. They will control the work of all ministries, strictly question managers of any rank for the careless utilization of resources. The work of all commissions entrusted with the control over this matter at enterprises should be activated. There should be more strict questioning of economic managers for the uneconomical use of electrical and thermal energy.

Sharp criticism at the CPSU plenum was directed to the Ministry of Railways. The republic's railroad transportation is also cause for serious concern. The ten-month plans for the transportation by rail of construction and lumber loads chemical and mineral fertilizers, agricultural machinery, and scrap metal have not been fulfilled. Delays and shortages in the supply of freight cars and their frequent idle times constantly disturbs the operations of industrial enterprises and other sectors of the economy. The enterprises themselves are partly at fault here. Frequently they do not pay attention to loading and unloading operations. As a result, the average idle time for freight cars during loading and unloading operations at sidings in the republic during the ten



month period markedly exceeded the norms, this was equivalent to the loss of more than 7,000 freight cars. Freight cars sit idle for especially long periods at sidings of enterprises in the ministries of construction materials, procurements, construction, fruit and vegetables, and the RAF and Liepaysel'mash Plants.

Trucks are also unsatisfactorily used. They have long idle times at enterprises of the ministries of construction materials, the food industry, meat and dairy industry, and other ministries.

City and rayon party committees, primary party, trade union, and komсомол organizations must take measures to further expand socialist competition for the effective use of transportation equipment and the broader dissemination of the experiences of enterprises in Leningrad, Lvov, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts.

Just as it always does, the draft plan provides huge resources to be used by builders in the republic. Capital investments from all sources of financing are planned to exceed 1.2 billion rubles, including more than 500 million for construction and installation projects. It is extremely important to see to their efficient use.

Nevertheless, as we have repeatedly said, major construction still has many problems and unsolved questions. The criticism voiced at the plenum by Ya. V. Andropov fully and completely applies to the major construction situation in our republic.

We are not very pleased by the organization of construction operations. The Central Committee has repeatedly directed the attention of ministry and department leaders to the necessity of increasing the capacity of construction and installation organizations, and of strengthening the construction industry's base. However, this work is going slowly in the Ministry of Construction, in the Latvikhkhzostroy Association, and in Goskomsel'khoztekhnika.

We have made several decisions directed towards improving construction in the republic. Party committees and organizations should support their implementation. They are obligated to require that leaders of all construction units finally bring order into their own house. The situation in the Ministry of Construction Materials causes special unease in the Central Committee. In spite of repeated criticism it continues not to meet the economy's needs for construction materials and fails to supply them to many projects. This year alone builders were shorted about 40 million bricks, 50,000 tons of cement and 200,000 cubic meters of gravel. All this has a very negative effect upon construction in the republic and slows it down substantially.

Leaders of the Ministry, and the republic's Council of Ministers must take the most urgent and exhaustive measures to decisively eliminate shortcomings and oversights, to radically improve work organization in this very important sector and to accelerate its technical modernization.

I would like to say something about the solution of certain pressing problems in rural construction, which is one of the definitive factors in the reliable work of the agro-industrial complex and the successful implementation of the



Food Program. A goal directed comprehensive program for the intensification of construction rates in the countryside was established last year at a plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee. Organizing and supervising its fulfillment, city and rayon party committees have intensified their attention to problems of rural construction, have begun to regularly examine the situation at projects, and to better understand the work of trusts, administrations, and PMK /Mobile mechanized columns/.

During the period since the last plenum, more than one-half billion rubles of fixed capital have been invested in agriculture. New complexes for large horned cattle, pigs, and fowl have gone into operation. A turning point has been reached in the reconstruction of the countryside, more homes, schools, and children's institutions are being built.

At the same time, we cannot say that all decisions about rural construction have already been implemented. In developing the Food Program we orientated leaders of construction ministries and departments towards the necessity of increasing rural construction organization capacity and the priorities of fulfilling rural construction plans. However, this work is being done very slowly. The ten month target for construction and installation work was not fulfilled. Lagging has been allowed in the construction of residences, and projects for social-service, and cultural purposes. This intolerable situation requires prompt intervention by party committees.

I would like to draw our attention to the implementation of large scale measures for strengthening the economies of lagging kolkhozes and sovkhoses, developed, as is known by the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers. Much has been done in this direction. More than 69 million rubles worth of construction work has been completed, 163,000 square meters of residential area, about 11,000 stalls for cattle and swine, and a whole series of other projects have been put into operation.

However, this is still not a complete response to the problem. It is sufficient to note that capital investments and resources allocated for these purposes have not been completely utilized. The plan for ten months of the current year was 93% fulfilled. During this time Latvskolkhozstroy only turned over 59% of the residences planned for the year. There is considerable lagging at industrial projects being built by the Daugavagesstroy, Baltmorgidrostroy, Balttransstroy, construction administrations, and the Ministry of Construction.

There are also many other shortcomings. There has still not been a radical turnabout in a number of ministries' and departments' activities involving the reconstruction of the countryside, strengthening economically lagging farms, and the realization of the Food Program.

The very first duty and direct obligation of party and soviet organs, primary party organizations, and the leaders of ministries and departments, kolkhozes and sovkhoses is to ensure the unwavering implementation of all the component parts of the planned program.

It is very important to support the more active development of cooperative and individual housing construction, attracting the resources of kolkhozes

and sovkhozes, and of the rural population. In this regard the party and government have passed the appropriate decrees which create exclusively favorable conditions for such construction methods.

It is time to direct the necessary attention to a method of construction, characterized by initiative and efficiency, which has become very widespread in our republic. We are talking above all of the necessity of supplying rural builders' needs for cement, bricks, slate, and other traditional building materials.

The main shortage in this list is, of course, of cement. In order to create additional capacity for its production for rural needs, a year and a half ago it was decided to reconstruct the ovens at the Brotseny Cement and Slate Combine. Commissioned by the Latvian CP Central Committee and the republic's government, definite preparatory work is being done in this direction. In my opinion, it has been stretched out. In view of the intensive construction of animal husbandry operations, silos, potato and vegetable storage facilities using the resources of the enterprises involved, and of the acute cement shortage it would be correct to reexamine the deadlines for the reconstruction of the ovens with the intention of considerably shortening them. It is necessary to declare the reconstruction of this facility a shock construction project and to take all measures necessary to complete it ahead of time.

In addition, republic Gosplan, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Construction Materials, and other involved ministries and departments should search for additional reserves to sharply increase rural deliveries of bricks and other construction materials, the shortages of which are acutely felt by almost every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

Naturally, I cannot today give a detailed analysis of the situation in all sectors of the republic's economy and for all sections of the plan under discussion. They all, of course, play a major role in meeting the targets and require the unremitting attention of party committees, soviet and management organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations. It is extremely important for us to achieve the smooth, self-initiated creative work of literally all ministries and departments in the republic, and every labor collective.

The report then examined problems in organizational and political educational work. It all should be directed towards the successful completion of this year's targets, and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of next year's social and economic development plans, stressed A. E. Voss. A very important obligation of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and management organs, based upon the unity of organizational and managerial work, is to support the broad propaganda and presentation to all workers of the materials from the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the content of the 1983 plan. Here an important role belongs to the press, television, and radio, the main attention of which should be concentrated upon the illumination of problems of intensifying public production and improving its efficiency. It is necessary to thoroughly expose and propagandize organizational and political educational work experience in the improvement of management activities, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress

increases in the production and improvements in the quality of goods, increases in labor productivity, and improvements in management style and methods.

The propaganda for and implementation of measures directed towards the conservation of fuel, raw materials, metals, and other materials, as well as financial and labor resources remain, as before, vital and pressing tasks of mass-political and organizational-party work.

It is essential to intensify the activities of means of mass information and propaganda in the illumination of the Food Program's course of implementation.

It is important to direct all levels of ideological-political, labor and moral education and all organizational-party work towards the strengthening of state, labor and executive discipline, towards even more widespread socialist competition in all sectors of the republic's economy. We should do everything necessary to motivate the energy and initiatives of managers, specialists, and all workers along the main directions of improving the efficiency of public production.

As always, a special role should be given to personnel. They should be assigned so that politically mature, competent, self-starting people possessing organizational capabilities and a feeling for the new stand at the decisive points. Party raykoms should direct special attention towards strengthening personnel at all sections of the agro-industrial complex, and first of all at lagging kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Threatening attention should be given to the supervision and verification of the execution of decisions which have been made. An important role in this regard should be played by the commissions for the control of administrative activity which are being created at primary party organizations. Party gorkoms and raykoms should further activate the work of commissions of primary party organizations which are entrusted with ensuring the even closer approach of party work to the practical matters of economic and social development, the education of leading personnel and rank and file workers in a high sense of responsibility for the concerns of their collectives, and in the observation of the strictest discipline and general state interests.

In the propaganda for and implementation of ideas, plans, and appeals of the party put forth at the CPSU Central Committee plenum it is very important to ensure their final goal -- to achieve high levels of political and labor activity on the part of each worker.

A very important task of party gorkoms and raykoms, trade union and Komsomol organs is to create a moral and political environment in every labor collective such that every worker will be imbued with a profound feeling that the fulfillment of the 1983 plan depends primarily upon his labor contribution. It is essential that everybody understands and internalizes the simple truth that the harder we work the better we will live.

In brief, stressed the speaker, nobody can stand on the sidelines when it comes to the solution of the large scale tasks posed by the party. This requires the maximum cohesion, responsibility, initiative and creativity from every communist and worker.

In conclusion A. E. Voss stated: There is less than a month until our great and brilliant holiday -- the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR. On the threshold of this prominent date, each of us should even more completely and deeply sense the feeling of a unified family, even more distinctly see that the Soviet Union stands before the entire world as a friendly family of equal republics building communism together.

Our society's social-political and ideological unity is monolithic. The Soviet people have indestructible solidarity around their native Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and around the tested leading nucleus of the party -- the Politburo of the Central Committee.

The authority of our party as the leader of the millions of working people is exceptionally high. The party has won such authority through its tireless struggle for the people's interest and because it has insightfully developed and wisely moved along the correct course for the contemporary stage of the construction of communism, and has maintained and strengthened peace.

The party's high authority is our most valued possession. We see in it not only just tribute for wholehearted and selfless service to the people. The party's authority is also a mighty all-conquering weapon which helps unite the broad masses and mobilize them to solve the problems facing the nation and to make them conscious fighters for general state interests.

Communists and all workers in Soviet Latvia, just as the entire Soviet people, are unanimous in their striving to mark the approaching celebration of our multinational state with new labor achievements in the struggle for increased efficiency of production and improved work quality. All labor collectives are actively continuing the nationwide socialist competition for honorably celebrating the 60th Anniversary of the USSR, for high work quality at each workplace, and there is an increasing political and labor uplift among people.

Comrades, let us assure the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo that communists in the Latvian party organization are doing everything possible to successfully fulfill and overfulfill next year's plan and the entire five-year plan and to maximize the republic's contribution to our nation's economic and defense might.

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## REGIONAL

### VAYNO SPEECH AT 8TH PLENUM OF ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIA in Russian 11 Nov 82 pp 1-3

[Abbreviated text of speech by Estonian Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary Comrade K. G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 8th Plenum of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee: "Tasks of the Republic Party Organization to Improve Efficiency of Crop Farming and Animal Husbandry in Light of the Demands of the CPSU Central Committee and Instructions by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally are implementing persistently and consistently, with genuinely Leninist purposefulness, the course of policy specified at the 26th CPSU Congress toward further development of agricultural production and securement on this basis of a steady rise in the Soviet people's standard of living. The decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and statements by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on the need for fundamental measures aimed at strengthening the foundation of grain farming and feed production constitute a convincing manifestation of this.

They essentially boil down to ensuring our agriculture against the whims of weather, ensuring that we produce high and stable harvests of grain and fodder crops each year, on this basis ensuring reliable supply of livestock products to the population and successfully carrying out the Food Program.

Today's priority tasks include execution of radical measures to increase production of grain and feed and to achieve their efficient utilization. This is precisely the element in which are refracted all the facets of the food problem -- both economic and sociopolitical. That is the reason why this Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum has special meaning and special significance.

As preliminary totals indicate, the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan in this republic's crop farming is ending fairly well.

The year's entire aggregate of field activities, from planting to harvest, was accomplished on an optimal timetable. This year feed has been laid away at a rapid pace and in an organized manner. We can consider stocks of feed with full justification to be the best in recent years. A good grain crop has been



grown and harvested. We have also produced good results with potatoes. Pledges pertaining to sale of grain to the state and shipment of potatoes to Moscow, Leningrad, and this republic's cities were quickly overfulfilled. Farms have completed the fall plowing, and everywhere livestock are on winter keep. This is the correct status in some categories. But in order always to produce good, stable harvests and to accomplish the tasks assigned by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, we must work harder to solve many of the problems which today face our agriculture.

This Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum is also to determine practical measures which must be taken to improve yields in all the crops we plant, to achieve stable grain production and strengthen the feed base for animal husbandry, and to improve utilization of land and the entire production-technical potential and resources of the agroindustrial complex. Implementation of these measures within a short period of time constitutes a mandatory condition for successfully meeting the targets of the Food Program. We must demandingly and critically approach an appraisal of everything which has been accomplished in the last 2 years precisely from this position, and we must examine progress in carrying out the decisions of the preceding Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

Without detracting from the achievements made by this republic's farmers in intensifying production, we must nevertheless state that we have many problems in the area of improving the efficiency of the agroindustrial complex. They demand urgent solution, particularly since we are quite a distance behind the targeted performance levels in rate of agricultural production growth for the first 2 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan and are failing to meet the targets pertaining to sale of livestock products to the state. As for performance figures for the first 10 months of this year, we are more than 40,000 tons behind target in procurement of livestock and poultry, and we are 120,000 tons behind in milk. As of the beginning of November milk yield per cow on our kolkhozes and sovkhoses was still 180 kilograms below last year's level. Total livestock herd figures are presently 900 cows and almost 50,000 hogs fewer than last year. Comrades, this is a serious decline in animal husbandry.

The main reason for this decline is a shortage of high-quality feeds. Fodder crop and grazing acreage yields are still increasing more slowly than they should. Considerable influence here is exerted by weather conditions, which were difficult particularly last year. But there are also still a great many serious deficiencies in utilization of the existing fairly considerable production potential in agriculture.

Let us take the principal means of production -- land. Soil fertility is exceptionally important for us, since we cannot count on a significant increase in agricultural acreage. A substantial land improvement program is carried out each year to boost soil fertility. Suffice it to recall that our kolkhozes and sovkhoses presently possess 582,000 hectares of drained acreage, or 42 percent of the total agricultural land inventory. A total of 173 million rubles in state capital investment was spent on this gigantic project just in the last five-year plan.

... almost half of all our land, comrades, a vast wealth. But it is not fully utilized. Due to inadequate attention to reclaimed land, a lack of correct choice of crops, and failure to apply fully integrated farming methods, they are producing for us considerably less than what we could produce from them. In addition, some farms are not using at all considerable stretches of these lands. Last year alone 16,000 hectares of drained land was not utilized in this republic, since prompt and timely maintenance was not performed by the drainage system.

The situation in this regard is worst of all on the farms of Valgaskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, and Kingiseppskiy rayons, where from 1 to 2 thousand hectares were not being utilized. Grain and potato yields on reclaimed acreage in eight rayons are considerably lower than on the remaining acreage.

Last year farms in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy and Khaapsaluskiy rayons obtained from drained-acreage fields on the average one fourth lower grain crop yields. In addition the contrast is even more striking. The farms of Kingiseppskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy rayons are obtaining from reclaimed land potato yields which are 40 percent lower. As you can see, this is quite a shortfall. As a result crop production losses for these reasons, according to the most modest calculations, amount to at least 90-100 thousand tons of feed units, or an equal number of tons of grain. One of our most important reserve potentials is being missed precisely here.

... humus, organic matter, humus, is a bearer of soil fertility. Science has demonstrated that in the conditions of our republic, in order to restore and increase soil fertility it is necessary to apply on the average 15 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare. We are presently applying only 5 tons. We cannot help but be alarmed by the fact that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are totally failing to replace humus losses. Last year, for example, only 90 farms, or almost one third of the total number, applied 8 tons of organic fertilizer or less per hectare of cultivated land.

What is the problem? We have become accustomed to explain away this situation by a lack of needed equipment and shortage of manpower. Of course we do have difficulties. And labor is always in short supply. But the managers of the majority of farms nevertheless are able successfully to accomplish these tasks. Pyrnaskiy Rayon is an example of how the situation can be changed for the better. In this rayon they have set for themselves the target of boosting the cultivated acreage to 3500-4000 feed units per hectare and of applying 15-17 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare.

... made a thorough study, with scientists, of the state of affairs in the rayon pertaining to collecting, storing, and applying organic fertilizer. Plans were drawn up for the rayon and for individual farms, which coordinated the detail work volumes, equipment requirements and equipment availability. The Estsel'khozkhimiya and Estsel'khoztekhnika associations are also taking part in implementing the program. Positive results have already been achieved: the amount of organic fertilizer applied to the fields increased by 30,000 tons in the very first year of the program.

Attaching particular importance to collecting and applying organic fertilizers to the soil, the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau endorsed the initiative of the workforces of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, all enterprises and organizations of the Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Agrarian-Industrial Association to carry out a three-month program of shock-work labor. We can now state that the application of organic fertilizers in the rayon has increased by a factor of 1.5 in comparison with the same period last year. Rayon and farm officials must continue devoting close attention to matters of restoring soil fertility. This is also a major reserve potential for us.

We all know the importance of clean fallow for combating weeds and boosting soil fertility. We have virtually no clean fallow in this republic. There is a little in Vilyandiskiy and Raplaskiy rayons, but there is little occupied fallow, and it is not being optimally utilized. Obviously we should give thought to methods of utilizing both clean and occupied fallow, especially on farms with low soil fertility. This is a question for scientists specializing in agricultural matters and for agricultural agencies, and it must be examined concretely, for each individual farm.

Also of considerable importance for boosting soil fertility is correct, prompt and timely clearing of rocks, brush and weeds from fields, improvement of their slope configuration, leveling, improvement of water regimen, in short, everything we include under the term intelligent management and order. This, comrades, is difficult, painstaking work. But it must be done continuously. It is producing results.

We must make better use of mineral fertilizers. It is very important to improve the methods of applying them. This also improves soil quality. Considerable reserve potential for increasing agricultural production is contained in good land management and correct, thrifty utilization of the land.

We discussed in detail ways to resolve these problems at the preceding, 7th Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. And we must work hard and persistently to secure implementation of decisions.

An increase in grain production, the basis for increasing milk and meat production, always has been and continues to be a key task for us, just as it is for the country as a whole. As we know, in this republic there are no possibilities of expanding acreage planted to grain, so that the principal way to increase grain production is to boost yields and to secure stable high yields. The task of obtaining in the 11th Five-Year Plan 32-33 quintals per hectare on the average each year, and 35-36 in the 12th Five-Year Plan, was specified in the preceding, 7th Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum. If we accomplish this task, we shall achieve an average annual gross grain production of 1,400,000-1,450,000 tons in the current five-year plan and 1,500,000-1,600,000 tons in the 12th Five-Year Plan; that is, we shall reach the figures specified in the Food Program. What is the present situation in this republic? This year our republic's farms harvested 1,174,000 tons of grain. The average yield was almost 29 quintals per hectare. We met the year's grain production target. And this enabled us to allocate to animal husbandry twice as much grain as last year. In order to reach the five-year

plan level, however, we must boost grain yields by an additional 4 quintals on the average.

How can this be achieved? Today we are already discussing the need to increase soil fertility. This also directly applies to grain. We must once again remind people that we must also apply 12-15 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare to grain crops. At the present time considerably less is being applied -- only half. In addition, it has become a rule to seek to boost grain yields solely by employing nitrate fertilizers. But this is not the only way and even the most important method of boosting yields. Incidentally, grains frequently lodge precisely due to excessive application of nitrate fertilizers.

In order to achieve the grain harvests we require, it is very important to improve the structure of grain crops planted. We must state that in recent years considerable work has been done in this area. The structural proportions of grain crop acreage at the present time in general are in fair conformity with our climatic conditions. But we must devote special attention to growing pulse crops, for these crops essentially offer that protein the shortage of which is so much a subject of discussion. Nevertheless, in recent years acreage planted in pulse crops has declined to 22 percent of the former figure. At the present time, instead of the 5000 hectares we need, we are planting only 800 hectares in pulses. And yet just 17 years ago 7500 hectares were planted in pulses. This abnormal situation is due to the fact that farms have virtually stopped growing pulse crops, and the Ministry of Agriculture is not yet taking any active steps to alter the situation.

High productivity and stability of grain production depend in large measure on observance of correct, scientifically validated crop rotations, for crop rotations, which consider differing soil and climatic conditions, constitute the foundation of a correct cropping system. We must discuss this today because established crop rotations, just as many other requirements of good farming practices, are not everywhere observed in this republic. Frequently grain is grown as a monoculture in the same field for more than 3 years in a row. At the same time we know that this is a bad practice, because in the third year the grain crop yield in these cases drops by almost 20 percent. We should like to emphasize that observance of proper crop rotation is not an end in itself but rather an entire system of measures ensuring good land use management and larger crops.

Another reason we are experiencing a considerable grain harvest shortfall is that good farming practices in growing winter crops are not always observed.

For example, we plant almost 100,000 hectares in winter crops, but unfortunately a large percentage of the growing crop perishes. Last fall, for example, 100,000 hectares were planted, but we lost one third of our winter crops over the winter. This happens because acreage to be planted is poorly selected, and soil preparation is not performed in a timely manner. Optimal planting times are not observed. Herbicides against snow mold are not applied. Failure to observe the requirements of good farming practices has led on many farms, for example, to a situation where this year we obtained a much smaller rye crop than was needed in order to meet the target for sale of this crop to the state.

Scientifically substantiated alternation of crops in the rotation fields presupposes properly organized seed growing. A number of concrete measures have been taken in this republic to improve seed growing. This has helped ensure that virtually all farms are now using area-tailored varieties, as a rule grades 1 and 2. But we should not rest on our laurels, particularly since unresolved problems remain. We have already mentioned the importance of pulse crops. But pulse seed growing has been neglected. Plant breeders and specialized seed growing farms virtually ignore pea seed breeding. Experiments are being conducted with short-stemmed imported varieties, and a search for base crops is being conducted. But this is inadequate today. This work must be accelerated, and it is essential to do a faster job of offering farms practical recommendations and seed varieties of these plants which are more suited to our conditions.

We should state the task as follows: in these coming years, before the end of the five-year plan, every farm should be fully provided with good pulse crop seed.

While concerned about increasing grain crop yields, we should not ignore such an important reserve potential as the campaign to prevent losses during harvesting, hauling and storing grain. Suffice it to say that we lose 3-4 quintals per hectare just in harvesting the grain. Considering our planted acreage, these losses represent a total of approximately 170,000 tons annually. This is another substantial reserve potential. There is something every farm can work on here.

It is a question first and foremost of observing proper harvest time schedules, timely and more thorough preparation of equipment, and a high-quality job by combine operators, in short, work organization.

We must frankly state that grain production would rise in this republic much faster if all farms and all rayons fully utilized available possibilities. It is precisely the organizational aspect which is of decisive significance here.

For example, we have become accustomed to considering Vilyandiskiy Rayon a vanguard rayon. This year the rayon averaged 31.4 quintals of grain per hectare. This is a good figure. But let us take a look at the results achieved by individual farms.

The Marksii Kolkhoz, for example, produced 33 quintals per hectare, while the Sargenyaev Sovkhoz produced only 23. And yet they are situated quite near one another, and soil conditions here are identical. The difference between yields of the Vimbola Kolkhoz and the Kamara Sovkhoz was as much as 24 quintals, and yet here too conditions are almost identical. The land evaluation rating differs by only 2 points. An equally variegated picture and similar differences in yield are also observed on other farms in the rayon. What does this indicate? First of all, the fact that the rayon as a whole could achieve significantly higher results if all its farms were performing at full capability, with the requisite intensity of effort. You see, comrades, even in such a vanguard rayon as Vilyandiskiy there is considerable as yet unutilized reserve potential for increasing grain production. The same can also be said about other rayons. It is our task fully to utilize these possibilities.



The main item for us in the present five-year plan has been and continues to be the question of increasing production of high-quality feeds. I must state at the outset that we have everything necessary to accomplish this. In feed production emphasis is placed on achieving an efficient structure of feed production and solving the problem of a protein-deficient diet.

The peasant farmer experience of many generations has developed the precept that it is unprofitable to keep a poor cow, but it is even more costly to own a good cow and not to give it sufficiently high-quality feed. At the present time it is difficult for many of our farms to follow this precept. Although there is a sufficient quantity of fodder, the problem of the protein content of livestock feed is serious. We see three principal ways to resolve this problem.

The first is to increase production of protein-rich feeds from grasses. The second is to process feeds in such a manner that we can make better use of the protein contained in existing feeds. The third way is to increase protein production on a commercial basis.

Let us consider the first way. In order fully to meet livestock and poultry protein requirements, farm-produced feeds should contain not less than 100 grams of protein per feed unit, and at least 110 grams in grass feeds. We must know that highly-productive cows require daily at least 10 kilograms of dry matter with not less than 14 percent digestible protein content.

In the opinion of scientists at the Estonian Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture and Land Reclamation, in order to provide fully adequate rations guaranteeing productivity growth, by 1985 we must increase annual production of grass dry matter to a level of 2 million tons. Of this, 800,000 tons must be consumed during summer feeding, and 1.2 million tons during the winter maintenance period.

When a total production volume figure becomes feasible if approximately 400,000 hectares, or approximately 45 percent of cultivated acreage, is sown in grasses. Proceeding from the requisite quantity of protein, 130,000 hectares must be sown in grasses rich in clovers, and 40,000 hectares in alfalfa. It is very important that in the grass stand structure, 25-30 percent be in late varieties. Approximately half of the acreage in clovers should be sown to early varieties of red clover. Only under these conditions will the process of continuous production of feed from grasses function properly from June through October.

When a grass stand structure for pasturelands will create the prerequisites for obtaining half of a farm's local feeds in the form of grass feeds, and to boost to 50 percent their percentage share of the protein balance. Meadow acreage must yield from 2 to 3 mowings. Another mandatory condition is that the first mowing be completed not later than the beginning of July. In order to ensure adequate feed stocks in our specific weather conditions, it is advisable to divert 30-40 percent of grass dry matter production in the form of hay, 20-25 percent in haylage, and 35-50 percent in silage. This is the task. Now we must make an evaluation of what has been done to accomplish it and what important problems must be resolved in the immediate future.

This year we have 950,000 tons of grass feeds (in dry matter) on hand for the winter confinement period, but this is one fourth less than required on the basis of scientifically substantiated standards. And the quality of prepared haylage and silage, and especially grass meal, is still poor. And we should critically scrutinize from this standpoint this year's plan fulfillment figures, which at first glance would seem to be satisfactory. That very 25 percent we are lacking is due principally to the poor quality of grass feeds. One of our principal reserve potentials is to be found in improving their quality.

It quite obvious that we shall be able to achieve high productivity only with high-quality feeds. How can one talk about quality of feed, however, if the bulk of the hay is brought in at the end of July or later? For the republic as a whole, this year one fifth of the first cutting of grasses for hay took place later than 12 July. Only the farms in Vilyandiskiy and Kharyuskiy rayons began mowing at early optimal times. The farms in Vynuskiy and Pylvaskiy rayons were particularly slow about it. An inadequate pace of preparing feeds from grasses, the lack of a continuous operation of producing grass feeds, plus other circumstances led to a situation where this year we have utilized less than half of our haymeadow acreage for repeat cuttings. We have lost a good deal here.

Meeting production growth targets in the winter confinement period should be continuously bolstered by efficient organization of pasture grazing. According to the calculations of scientists, in summer it is necessary to utilize 7.5 tons of green bulk per head of cattle. Pastures should provide three fourths of this. For the republic as a whole, 4.5 million tons of green bulk should be obtained and utilized during the summer period. Studies have shown that half of annual production can be accomplished by this in the summer with minimal outlays, reducing consumption of concentrates by 120,000 tons. These concentrates are needed very badly for increasing pork production. Well organized pasture feeding also constitutes an important reserve potential.

We must devote considerably more attention to the structure of fodder crops and seek to improve it. This year the percentage share of leguminous grasses on our farms increased somewhat. Favorable weather also helped establish good seed stocks. The clover seed crop harvested this year (almost 1500 tons) is the best in recent years. This is a good foundation for accomplishing planting targets next year. We still have an insufficient quantity of early red clover seed, however. This should be grown more extensively in this republic. We must work to ensure that clover seed stocks such as this year's be customary in the future, and even larger, for in order to accomplish the specified grass stand improvement program, we must produce 1500-1600 tons of seed each year.

Rape also occupied a more significant place among fodder crops this year. Approximately 2000 hectares were planted to spring rape in this republic. More than 1500 tons of seed was harvested. This year 1500 hectares were also planted to winter rape. Harvesting was recently completed, with an average per-hectare yield of 250 quintals of green bulk. A good rapeseed harvest was obtained on the Estoniya Kolkhoz in Paydeskiy Rayon, and green bulk -- the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin in Kharyuskiy Rayon. Since in this republic we have little experience in growing this valuable protein-rich plant, we must study these farms' experience in growing rape and disseminate their know-how to others.

We should note that by 1985 spring rape acreage in this republic is to increase to 15,000 hectares, and to 30,000 by 1990. This will ensure annual production of 40-50 thousand tons of seed, from which protein concentrate can be made. Expansion of rape-sown acreage to the specified level is an entirely realistic, realistic task, if we vigorously address this promising area of development. Nevertheless at the present time some rayons in this republic are showing failure to appreciate the benefits -- this year farms in Valgaskiy, Pylvaskiy, and Pyarnuskiy rayons failed to utilize existing capabilities. In each of these rayons acreage sown to rape was less than 50 hectares.

All of us must clearly bear in mind that without such crops as rape and clover, we shall be unable to make up for the protein deficit or eliminate the chronic shortage of forage-crop resources. But some farm managers continue to turn a deaf ear to the situation. In addition, they have even become accustomed to making up for the shortage of feeds prepared on-farm with concentrates from state resources. Too little attention is also devoted to root crops in this republic. These are labor-intensive crops, requiring considerable effort, but they produce good results. And we must grow them. This is particularly important since the majority of our farms lack potato resources for feeding livestock. We must seek to ensure that we grow at least two, and preferably four tons of feed root crops per head of cattle. Right now we grow only 1.8 tons per cow. But without root crops there are no high milk yields; they are a proven source of succulent feeds. It is for good reason that people attach such great importance to them -- as we know, many housewives endeavor to have a supply of root vegetables at all costs, in order to feed their privately-owned animals. And remember the 1960's. At that time we rapidly boosted milk yields primarily with root crops. Without them we cannot today reach an average figure of 4000 kilograms per cow, which we have set for ourselves as a target.

At the present time there is a widespread opinion that it is impossible to grow root crops, that this process is too labor-intensive, is not mechanized, that there is not enough manpower, nor is there enough equipment. All this is true to a certain degree. But here is an example.

Kolkhoz imeni Tammsaare in Paydeskiy Rayon is a small farm. For many years it has been regularly growing root crops and producing good harvests. Each year the farm allocates 25-30 hectares to root crops, or 1.5 percent of its total acreage. It is not surprising that milk yields on this farm constantly exceed 4000 kilograms. Even in poor-weather years, when milk yields dropped sharply on many farms, here they remained at the previously high level.

At the kolkhoz they handle in an intelligent manner and with good management the business of producing root crops.

Preparation of the soil, planting and weeding are done thoroughly and with care. Pupils and pupils from local schools conscientiously perform the laborious job of weeding. In summer the children of kolkhoz farmers and pupils from the Agriyulu 8-Year School, assembled together in a labor and rest camp, perform an important and useful task, caring for the root crops. The farm's innovators have fashioned a root harvester, and other means of mechanizing large-scale

and other methods are also employed. Storage of root vegetables in pits has been organized thoughtfully and intelligently.

Root crops have also won proper recognition in Paydeskiy Rayon as a whole. In 1979 225 hectares were planted in root crops, 342 in 1981, and 400 hectares this year. Yields have also risen from 371 quintals in 1980 to 400 quintals last year. On the best farms yields are approaching 1000 quintals. The picture is unsatisfactory, however, in the republic as a whole.

It is high time for the Ministry of Agriculture to change its attitude toward root crops, to address this problem properly and seriously, and to resolve problems of seed growing, application of herbicides, utilization of equipment available in this country for these purposes, and to publicize the know-how and experience of leading root crop-producing farms. The question is simply as follows: either we resolve this problem and have milk, or we shall be marking time.

We must also more aggressively seek other possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of feed utilization. This applies both to more correct feeding of grain in enriched form to livestock and expanded production of concentrate and cell sap in this republic. Incidentally, some of our farms have already begun successfully resolving these matters.

Production of protein concentrate has been set up on the Pyarnu interfarm hog raising unit, on the Saadyarve Kolkhoz, and on the Adavere Sovkhoz in Tygevaskiy Rayon. Construction of a plant based on imported equipment has begun on the Vyayke-Maarya Kolkhoz. Establishment of cell sap shops has been completed this year on an additional six farms in this republic.

According to calculations by scientists, the protein deficit in feeds can be reduced by 7-10 thousand tons with cell sap, which in turn will make it possible to reduce consumption of whole milk for calves and young pigs by 70-100 thousand tons. As you can see, this represents a substantial addition to feed resources. Studies have established that 25-30 percent of the protein obtained from milk can be replaced by cell sap in the rations of calves and young pigs without detriment to their health and rate of growth.

During this five-year plan and the following one, the construction program for the agroindustrial complex will correctly specify establishment of interfarm shops to produce dry protein concentrate from grasses. There should also be expanded construction of small-capacity cell sap shops to meet the requirements of young livestock.

Development in this republic of a microbiological industry to produce nutrient yeast, using peat, wood waste, straw and other organic initial components, could be one possibility of reducing the protein deficit in animal husbandry. Scientists should lend assistance in this.

The last Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum stressed the need to formulate in this republic a specific-purpose "Feed Protein" program. We should note that up to the present time very little has been done in this

At the same time, the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Academy of Sciences have done virtually nothing in this area as yet. The republic commission to coordinate scientific research in the area of agriculture also continues to do nothing. Formulation of this program must definitely be accelerated.

Local partners in the village must devote greater attention to matters of animal husbandry. The people in the feed mix industry should also get involved. On the whole the republic Ministry of Procurement is meeting plan-specified targets pertaining to feed mix production. At the same time, however, our stockmen are lodging justified complaints over the quality and variety of feed mixes. The content of digestible protein in feed mixes is low, and production of starter mixes for calves is totally inadequate. For livestock unit personnel this results in a decrease in livestock productivity and overconsumption of feed grains, and adversely affects plan fulfillment. Ministry officials explain that this situation is due to a shortage of requisite raw materials. Consequently it is essential more aggressively to seek ways to solve these problems.

For example, renovation of currently operating enterprises. They could substantially improve the situation. But renovation is being carried out slowly, and the funds allocated for these purposes are not being fully spent.

Many of the items discussed today also directly affect this republic's industrial workers, particularly in those branches connected with the production of mineral fertilizers and agricultural equipment, in short all those who work directly for the needs of our rural areas. Our enterprises -- the Slantsekhim Association imeni Lenin and the Maardu Chemical Plant -- have done a fairly good job in these first two years of the five-year plan. Agriculture has received above-plan 26,000 tons of superphosphate, 21,000 tons of carbamide and ammonium, and almost 2000 tons of benzoic acid. We know that 1 ton of mineral fertilizer is equivalent to the addition of at least 1 ton of grain. Everybody knows the great value of this above-target production.

We must frankly state, however, that while our enterprises are doing a good job in meeting the targets pertaining to supplying mineral fertilizers to this republic's farms, pledges pertaining to other republics are frequently not met. And the blame for this are not only the industrial enterprises but also the Estonian Division of the Baltic Railroad. This situation must be corrected by our side. We must fully carry out our obligations to the brother republics.

This country's largest shop for the production of benzoic acid is presently under construction in Kokhtla-Yarve, which is to have an annual production capacity of 40,000 tons of feed preservative. Construction is proceeding extremely slowly, however. This year only one fifth of the funds allocated for construction have actually been spent. And yet in 2 years' time the facility is expected to come on-stream. The republic Ministry of Construction and the Kokhtla-Yarve City Party Committee must pay greater attention to this important construction project and take measures to ensure that the shop comes on-line on schedule.



I would like to mention one more item. There are two machine building enterprises in this republic -- the Talleks Association and the Vvyt Agricultural Machinery Plant in Tartu -- which specialize in the manufacture of agricultural equipment. The workforces of these enterprises are successfully achieving the targets of the five-year plan, are shipping equipment for agriculture in a prompt manner, and are making an effort to modernize and improve the quality of the machinery they build.

Demands on manufactured equipment, however, are steadily increasing. We need new, improved machinery. These enterprises are currently planning to put new types of machinery into production.

They are half again as productive as presently existing equipment. We must speed up the designing and engineering of this equipment and its movement into production.

Speaking of our tasks which proceed from the instructions of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, we must also discuss those which are to be accomplished in these coming months. They include ensuring organized conduct of wintering of livestock. In general terms, this period is customary and traditional for our farmers. Each year, however, wintering has specific features. That is true this year as well.

In planning and executing measures pertaining to organized conduct of winter livestock confinement, we should proceed first and foremost from the fact that for the republic as a whole and the majority of farms, considerably more feed has been put away than last year.

As was already noted, the year's plan pertaining to preparing and putting away feed from grasses has been fulfilled in this republic. Storage facilities presently contain almost 1,200,000 tons conditionally converted to a figure in terms of hay. Hay and silage preparation plans have been overfulfilled. We have twice as much forage grain produced on our own farms as last year. We have sufficient haylage and straw. Calculated per conditional head of livestock, feed supplies at the beginning of the wintering period comprise 10 quintals in feed units. This is 40 percent more than last year. That is the feed situation as regards the republic as a whole.

It varies from rayon to rayon, however. Let us take, for example, grass feeds. The average for the republic is 2.3 tons per head of cattle, while even in such important livestock rayons as Paydeskiy and Vilyandiskiy the figure is only 2 tons. The contrasts are even more striking on a farm-by-farm comparison.

This means that everywhere feed should be utilized economically, with good management, and with maximum effectiveness. Rayon agrarian-industrial associations should help these farms which are short of feed with obtaining straw, silage, and haylage. In cases where necessary obviously they can also redistribute state concentrated feeds received by the rayon. But the main thing is that it is necessary to organize on these farms thorough processing of feeds prior to feeding stock, so that feeds are given to livestock only in a well-prepared form.

the preparation of feed for giving to livestock is a matter not only for farms where they are short. This applies to all kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It is proven by practical experience that by preparing feeds well, the efficiency of their utilization can be boosted by 10 percent. Is it right, then, that during the last wintering season only one fifth of the total milk was processed prior to feeding it to livestock, and that right now there is not a single feed preparation shop and two feed kitchens for every 10 farms for preparing feed for cattle? We must ensure that each farm and all animal husbandry complexes have shops and kitchens to prepare feed. There is a great deal of talk about expanding the network of feed preparation shops and feed kitchens, but progress in resolving this problem is going intolerably slowly.

The experience of past years attests to the fact that many tons of milk and meat are lost during winter because of organizational deficiencies. Not all farms, for example, do an equally good job of readying livestock quarters, especially for calves. Normal temperature conditions in livestock units are not always observed. There still frequently occur instances of interruption in the feeding of feed, as well as careless storing of feed. For some reason, in the winter farm managers and specialists as a rule personally closely monitor the feeding and handling and storing feed, but in winter they allow feed to lie for long periods running in the mud and snow.

It is true that many livestock units are not provided with the requisite equipment, and one can say that this is only because the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Goskonsel'khoztekhnika limit themselves merely to acknowledgement of the problem without anything concrete to find ways to solve the problem. They are able to manufacture complex agricultural machinery, for example. That, of course is a good thing. But they fail to make such simple items as, for example, a feed scoop or milking pail, or a scrubbing brush.

Noting the importance of good organization of things, I should like to give as an example the Vykhandu Kolkhoz in Vyruskiy Rayon. This is your normal, typical middle-size farm. Last year its workforce, as you recall, was an active participant in socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and achieved success not due to any special innovations but primarily by improving organization of labor, strengthening discipline, and increasing the demandingness and responsibility of each individual for his assigned task. They keep feed in proper storage facilities and always feed it to the stock in a proper condition. Everybody -- from the rank and file kolkhoz farmer to the farm specialist -- displays a vital interest in improving the end results of their labor. And they have achieved results.

Similar experience has been noted on other farms -- winners in socialist competition for increasing livestock production during the winter period. And this year's competition initiators, the Edazi Kolkhoz in Pyarnovskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz Ireni V. Kingisepp in Tartuskiy Rayon, focused their ambitious plans on improving precisely the organizational aspect of things.

It would seem that today there is no need once again to state that this experience should be much more widely publicized and that this constitutes one of

our major reserve potentials. We have repeatedly discussed this. But nevertheless the situation is only changing slowly for the better. Frequently efforts are limited to appeals from the speaker's stand and from the pages of newspapers. And yet this is a painstaking, delicate, and innovative job. It is necessary here to penetrate more deeply into the substance of the experience and know-how, to determine how it is possible intelligently and optimally to adopt these new and progressive innovations in one's own farm operation, and not simply transfer it mechanically. Experience indicates that the know-how of others takes firm root and is utilized only where the requisite orderly procedures have been adopted and are continuously maintained. And yet many lack the energy and persistence precisely to put things in proper order.

But only with this approach can we obtain genuinely good, effective results from utilizing advanced know-how. And yet precisely such an approach is frequently lacking on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture, republic and rayon trade union committees, agroindustrial associations, and farm managers. Frequently, when reporting on dissemination of know-how, one merely enumerates various trips taken, most of which are transformed from trips to exchange experience and know-how into briefing and orientation sessions. And often there is very little real benefit from such trips. What is the problem? It obviously lies in the organization of such trips. You arrive, walk around, take a look at things, have dinner, and that is it. But there is no follow-up verification of adoption. And the following psychology develops: taking a trip to learn about somebody else's know-how is like going on a tourist junket. We must have a more serious attitude toward this matter of national importance.

We must also mention the following. We have recently lost considerable feed due to fires in storage facilities. The reason for these fires is once again a lack of basic order on farms, because conditions for fires to start are caused by the fact that the doors of storage facilities are left standing open, people smoke in them, electrical equipment is not regularly safety-checked, and vehicles are not provided with spark arresters. Carelessness, negligence, an absence of supervision and discipline lead to a situation where farms lose many tons of feed, which we need so badly and which has been prepared and stored away at the price of such efforts. Persons must be called strictly to account for the slightest carelessness, negligence, and lax attitude toward violations of discipline. Comrades, it is high time to impose rigid order in this matter.

We have entered this year's wintering period with a somewhat larger number -- 1 percent -- of cattle, and a somewhat smaller number, as was already noted today, of cows in comparison with last year, and with a substantial decline in hogs. As for the wintering period, these numbers should be adequate to ensure meat and milk production plan fulfillment. But these numbers are clearly insufficient in order to fulfill the year's plan as a whole. Therefore matters pertaining to increasing livestock numbers in coming months, properly organized conduct of calving, maintaining young stock, and increasing the total number of hogs are assuming particular importance. It is very important for us not only to restore the hog population to the previous level but also to achieve an increase of 4-5 percent. To achieve this we must immediately begin more extensively utilizing additional sows for breeding, so as to obtain the required additional number of animals in the coming months.

In this connection, for example, I should like to ask officials in Kharyuskiy Rayon how they plan to advance things further, to meet plan targets, since last year they have produced a smaller number of calves for the wintering and have fewer cows and hogs, an increased incidence of epizootic murrain among cattle, and have bred fewer cows and sows? Certainly it is difficult to obtain an affirmative answer in this instance. This question should be asked not only by officials in Kharyuskiy but in other rayons as well. Comrades, we must clearly realize that without the requisite livestock population, even with an adequate quantity of feed, we shall not be able to fulfill meat and milk production and procurement plans in the coming year, 1983. Additional measures are needed.

The 27th CPSU Congress specified the task of transforming animal husbandry into a work-front. Ours is a livestock-raising republic, and this task is of paramount importance for us. Particularly since in last year's wintering we experienced a substantial decline in animal husbandry. It is our duty and paramount obligation to rectify things this winter.

The scale and complexity of the tasks presently facing us urgently demand an improvement in the level of party guidance and greater responsibility on the part of party committees and all Communists for the state of affairs locally. It is precisely party committees which should be the immediate organizers of a persistent campaign to boost agricultural production as a whole. In the conditions of economic management they must also have a new approach to exercising improved, more competent and flexible guidance of the changes taking place in the village. They should provide in a practical manner skilled political guidance of the agroindustrial complex and achieve a new style and a deeper understanding by party officials of the reorganization which has taken place, as well as their role in conditions of consolidation. They must arrange for precise, smooth coordination of all component parts of the complex at the rayon level, for it would be naive to believe that it is sufficient to establish an agroindustrial association and that everything will take place automatically. No, it is precisely here that a big job--a hard work begins, overcoming ministerial lack of unity, narrowly localistic attitudes, and a campaign against the worthless principle of "one's own shirt for one's body," and abandonment of the psychology of the officials of different branches unified into the agroindustrial complex. As our experience shows, however, some of our rural rayon committees are not initiative in setting about this job, do not devote sufficient effort to educating the cadres of rayon associations, and do a poor job of increasing the responsibility of officials for successful operation of the association as a whole.

Our rural rayon committees lack persistence and consistency in implementing the program to boost agriculture, as well as lacking initiative and independence. Particularly essential right now is precise, daily party monitoring of the state of affairs on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and in those organizations which serve them. Precisely such monitoring, in combination with consistent organizational and indoctrinational work, ensures success.

Without such scrutiny, precise organizational work and correctly handled, consistent verification of execution, as well as a lack of responsibility for

... of adopted decisions are evident in the performance of the Tartuskiy, Tyurevskiy, and certain other party rayon committees. They are still being slow and feeble about reorganizing their work taking into account the new, more complex tasks and the new conditions of economic management.

The vast scope of work to be accomplished in the area of boosting agricultural production demands further strengthening at all levels of party, soviet, and economic management activity with politically mature, knowledgeable, and experienced people. Managers of particularly lagging farms and officials on whose shoulders rests the brunt of the burden of organizing production in the village should be the object of particular concern on the part of party rayon committees.

As we know, the party has undertaken a number of concrete measures to strengthen rural rayon party committees and to enhance their role. These measures include establishment of new agricultural departments. The forming of these departments, however, has unwarrantedly dragged out in some of our rayon committees. This applies particularly to the Pylvaskiy, Khlyumaaskiy, and Vyruskiy rayon party committees. Old afflictions -- sluggishness and inefficiency -- are evident in this important area. We must also bear in mind that with the establishment of new departments, many specialists have come to rayon party committees who have practical experience in economic management but who do not always possess party work experience. It is necessary to assist in establishment of the new departments and to help them more rapidly find their place in the area of management and administration of agriculture.

We should like to state once again that it is necessary resolutely to eliminate the slightest elements of bureaucratic administrationism, petty, excessively close supervision over economic managers, and under no circumstances should there be usurpation of the functions of soviet, trade union, and economic management bodies. Unfortunately, however, this still occurs in this republic. But experience shows that he who grabs for everything at once, who sets about to do the job of others, who assumes somebody else's burden, will drown in the flood of business of the moment, will lose sight of the future and his ability to evaluate the situation and critically to scrutinize the state of affairs. In addition, this is precisely how we encourage parasitism, a lack of responsibility and absence of initiative. The strength of the rayon committee, and I want to place particular stress on this, depends precisely on the kind of job done by officials of soviet and public agencies and business executives, how aggressively and boldly they operate within the limits of their authority and duties, and on correct, skilled coordination of their activities.

Matters pertaining to coordination of the activities of all participants in the agroindustrial complex, monitoring and verification of execution are vitally important at the present time. An important role in this is played by the republic Council of Ministers and its commission on matters pertaining to the agroindustrial complex, as well as local soviet agencies. Subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and organizations as well as private subsidiary farming operations should also become an important point of application of efforts by local soviets.



Trade union bodies should operate more aggressively in the village. Forms of trade union organizations in the new conditions of economic development in the village are not yet being studied very closely, and existing forms of laboring working and leisure-time conditions for farm workers, the labor activeness of working people and on organizing socialist competition is being little utilized. Yet it is precisely the trade union committees, the labor organizers of competition, which possess considerable opportunities for incorporation of brigade work methods, assessment of labor results and the final result, and progressive forms of moral and material incentive.

These organizations should make a contribution toward accomplishing the tasks assigned to the party. The campaign for efficient utilization of equipment and labor, universal over the growing of fodder crops, and the campaign to keep the fields in the farms -- all this should become an object of special, constant attention for this republic's Komsomol.

It is to emphasize once again that those large, important tasks which are assigned demand a redoubling of efforts on the part of all rural people. Of paramount importance here are organization, efficiency, and discipline on the part of one and all. We must everywhere create a situation in which it is not possible to get a poor, slipshod job. The slightest indulgence and compromise with disorder, eat away and shake up discipline, and therefore efficiency and performance.

Finally this should become the main content of all our indoctrinational work. It is to be explained to people the significance and importance of the Food Program, the aims and goals which it places before us. Now we must strengthen our work, verification of execution, and increase people's responsibility. It is important to demonstrate with the example of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, the brigades and livestock units how the assigned tasks are being carried out. The mass information media and activist propagandists must bear in mind that the main thing here is to show the man of labor, the participation of the working man in carrying out the tasks assigned by the party, and the way to overcome difficulties.

It is necessary to publicize more extensively and in an easier to understand manner the importance of agricultural labor, to reveal the essence of social progress in the village, and to show individuals and families who have taken up agriculture. Television and radio as well as several republic publications have made several good presentations on these topics. But this should be continued by the mass propaganda and agitation media.

The main campaign for successful implementation of the Food Program is the work of the field and livestock unit, through the labor and actions of the man of labor and the life worker. It is for good reason that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reminded us of Lenin's words: "He who wants to do something looks for ways to do it. He who does not wish to do something looks for reasons." We must work in such a manner that nobody ever has pangs of conscience for not having done everything one could and should do in order to achieve a higher, faster and better accomplishment of the assigned tasks.

Two days ago our country officially celebrated an important holiday -- the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. We are at the threshold of another great celebration -- the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is no doubt whatsoever that Communists and all working people of city and village in this republic will honor this great date with shock-work labor and will make their worthy contribution toward carrying out this country's Food Program.

In conclusion Comrade K. G. Vayno assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally that the republic party organization would do everything necessary to achieve successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

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## REGIONAL

### VAYNO SPEECH AT ESTONIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE NINTH PLENUM

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 3 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Abridged ETA account of report of K.G. Vayno, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Ninth Plenum on 2 December 1982 in Tallinn]

[Text] A routine CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 22 November which examined and approved, in the main, the draft plan of the country's economic and social development and the budget for 1983.

The plenum was conducted in an atmosphere of complete unanimity and cohesion. A big speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade Yuriv Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It put forward precise and concrete aims connected with an increase in the efficiency of production and its intensification and made a fundamental and constructive analysis of the big and crucial tasks confronting the party and the people at this stage.

Having approved wholly and fully the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's practical activity in implementation of the course formulated by the 26th party congress in domestic and foreign policy and accomplishment of the tasks of communist building, the plenum resolved to make the propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the basis of the activity of all party organizations.

The results of the Central Committee November Plenum strikingly demonstrated that both in domestic and in foreign policy our party is firmly and unswervingly proceeding along Lenin's path and making the center of its activity concern for the further growth of the economy, a rise in the people's living standard and the strengthening of peace in the world. This policy is close and comprehensible to the people, and the people give it undivided support. The close unity of party and people and Soviet people's monolithic cohesion around the Central Committee and its Politburo were manifested with new force at the time of the farewells to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the party Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers' decree "Perpetuation of the Memory of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev".

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been greeted by the communists and working people of our republic with great approval and have been adopted for unswerving guidance and fulfillment and represent a comprehensive program of practical actions for the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, economic-planning authorities and all labor collectives. "It is particularly important and necessary now," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said at the plenum, "that each working person understand that fulfillment of the plans depends on his labor contribution also and that everyone understand well the simple truth that the better we work, the better we will live and that, as Lenin emphasized, the more extensive the scale of our plans and our production tasks, the more there will have to be of people, millions of whom will have to be enlisted in independent participation in the accomplishment of these tasks."

The USSR Supreme Soviet Seventh Session, which was held in the wake of the Central Committee plenum, ratified the plan and budget for 1983, and the plan thereby became law.

Today, in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we have to discuss the tasks confronting the republic party organization. The drafts of the plan of the economic and social development of the Estonian SSR and the budget for 1983 will be examined also. These drafts were examined at a meeting of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and they correspond, as a whole, to the aims of the 26th party congress and proceed from the targets of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Of course, we would like to tackle a whole number of questions more fully than provided for by our plans. But what we want is one thing, actual possibilities are another. But these possibilities could increase if there is concerted work everywhere here. In a word, however taut our plans may be, they must be fulfilled. This was how the question was posed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. It is precisely from this angle that we must regard our tasks also.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov drew attention as forcefully as could be in his speech at the Central Committee plenum to the fact that in a number of most important indicators the plan quotas for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were unfulfilled. This could not, naturally, fail to be reflected in the plans for the upcoming period also. The CPSU Central Committee plenum raised sharply the question of the need to strengthen state plan and performance discipline. And we will do right at today's plenum to pay the main attention to these questions.

As is known, in the 11th Five-Year Plan industrial production growth in the republic is to amount to 14-17 percent. According to preliminary data, in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan we achieved 3.7 percent and thus secured the production growth rate envisaged for this period. But in order to fulfill the quotas of the 5-year plan as a whole it is essential that in the next 3 years we increase production annually by more than 3 percent.

For the coming year of 1983 the industrial production growth here is planned at 2.6 percent or 0.4 percent lower than in the 5-year plan. This is connected with a number of objective factors and is explained mainly by the big lagging of meat and dairy industry owing to the shortage of raw material.

Nonetheless, we can reach the 5-year plan level. The four-tenths of a percent of which we have just spoken constitute in rubles almost 23 million. And achieving this figure is perfectly possible. After all, the republic's working people annually overfulfill the plan quotas and produce additional products to the tune of tens of millions of rubles. This year, for example, R93.8 million of products have already been produced over and above the plan in 11 months. Thus we have a right today to set industry's workers the task of securing a production growth rate next year not lower than 3 percent and 3.4 percent even. Is this realistic? For the republic as a whole, yes. But we have a whole number of enterprises and sectors even which while fulfilling the annual quotas are proceeding at a level below that envisaged by the 5-year plan. These are the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Estonglavenergo, the "Estonbumprom," the "Vol'ta," the "Eesti Kaabel'," the "Norma," the Baltic Ferroconcrete Products Plant, the Oruskiy Peat Works and the "Vtorchermet". This is connected in a number of instances with the fact that they are not receiving basic materials and raw material in a sufficient quantity, but there are organizational shortcomings also. The leaders of these enterprises and party organizations must seek out intrinsic reserves more persistently, particularly with respect to the economical, rational expenditure of all that they are allocated, and struggle persistently to reach the 5-year plan level. And the party authorities must hold them strictly responsible for this. But it is not only, of course, a matter of obtaining favorable figures of plan fulfillment in rubles. It is necessary that in fulfilling these plans enterprises produce not products in general but precisely those which are needed.

It would be superfluous, I believe, to say once again that the plan is law. Everyone knows this full well. The demand for the unconditional fulfillment of plan quotas should be the main, guiding point in the activity of managers, party organizations and all labor collectives. Nonetheless, it has to be said that plan fulfillment is treated with due responsibility far from everywhere here.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee is seriously disturbed by the state of affairs in the "Estonbumprom" Production Association. This association is systematically failing to fulfill the plans and quotas of the 5-year period.

We are also disturbed by the work of electrical engineering industry enterprises. It is well known that this is not an easy sector. The plans there are very taut, and serious difficulties concerning material-technical supply exist constantly. Our enterprises are no exception in this respect. The situation there is difficult also. But under these conditions, when it is necessary to work in particularly organized fashion, precisely and enterprisingly, the enterprise managers were not up to the mark. The union ministry and the Tallinskiy Gorkom strengthened the management of the plants imeni Kalinin, "Vol'ta" and "Eesti Kaabel'". The situation has now improved here somewhat, and the enterprises have begun to cope with the monthly quotas. But difficulties remain. Particularly at the "Vol'ta" and "Eesti Kaabel'" plants.

Speaking of plan discipline, I would like to emphasize the need for equally taut plans throughout the year. The managers of some of our enterprises often



shift the bulk of the plan to the second 6 months, particularly to the final quarter. Unfortunately, this has been the case this year also. For this reason the fourth quarter's share here constitutes almost 28 percent of the annual plan. Clearly, this creates a strained situation and causes additional complications.

The plan of the first quarter is manifestly understated here, and a level of industrial production is planned which is lower even than the corresponding period of last year. Of course, such non-taut plans are then easily overfulfilled, as was the case at enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry and the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the Maardu Chemical Plant and a number of others. All this, comrades, dampens the ardor of the labor collectives and fails to target them toward rhythmic work over the course of the year. We must struggle emphatically against such a flawed practice of planning and prevent its recurrence in the new year.

As a whole, the republic's industry systematically meets the set plan targets for the manufacture of products and labor productivity. The plan of 11 months was fulfilled 102 percent. The majority of associations and enterprises is coping successfully with fulfillment of the plans in terms of volume indicators. However, we cannot fail to be disturbed by the state of affairs with respect to fulfillment of plans in terms of the product list. And responsibility here lies directly with our ministries and enterprise managers. We should also see here serious omissions by the party organizations and gorkoms and raykoms.

Enterprises' breaches of contract discipline also have the same consequences. While having fulfilled the plan for output sales as a whole, almost every third enterprise is failing to supply recipients with products within the times stipulated by contracts. The Maardu Chemical Plant, the "Vol'ta" and "Eesti Kaabel", the "Vtchermet" Association and certain other enterprises are particularly distinguished in this respect.

Practice shows that the party committees of such enterprises do not, as a rule, attach due significance to the strengthening of supply discipline. This urgent question is frequently allowed to slip from the control of the raykoms and gorkoms. It is far from everywhere that such indiscipline becomes the subject of investigation at party bureau meetings with subsequent conclusions and the adoption of the necessary measures. It is not always that an outright breach of supply agreements is taken into account in the summation of socialist competition results even. Yet strict observance of contract discipline is an indispensable and most important condition of the running of a planned economy.

Now concerning the quality of the manufactured product. Here also we have many shortcomings. The Symbol of Quality is bestowed annually on only one-fifth of newly assimilated consumer goods and on only 40 percent of production-engineering products.

There are still frequent instances of enterprises submitting for recertification products which have practically not been renewed and which are even manufactured in breach of specifications. Such enterprises include the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni M.I. Kalinin, the "Estoplast" Plant and the "Kommunar" Association.

This testifies that many managers are not paying attention to the development and introduction of original new products conforming to the modern standard and are frequently confining themselves merely to a negligible modification thereof. Work on an improvement of the manufactured products has yet to become the concern of all party and trade union organizations. These questions are rarely studied at bureau meetings, party and worker meetings and permanent production conferences. It has become the rule, virtually, that enterprise managers strive for non-rat plans for the manufacture of consumer goods. Despite available possibilities, the "Vazar" Association, for example, produces only 4.2 percent of its products with the Symbol of Quality, the "Prompribor" Association 2.2 percent and the "Yarvakandi Tekhased" Works 0.4 percent. While such enterprises as the Tartu Furniture Works and industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Construction have not embarked on this work at all.

The rorkom and raykom technical-economic councils, which are exerting practically no appreciable influence on the development and introduction at enterprises of comprehensive quality-control systems and not requiring of the managers an improvement in the situation, are as yet operating inadequately. In a number of cases these systems have been developed in formal fashion.

A significant reserve of an increase in efficiency and labor productivity is, and this was mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum, the extensive and rapid introduction in production of the achievements of science and progressive experience and the assimilation of new technology. This alone last year was responsible for us obtaining almost two-thirds of the labor productivity increase. The figure is significant, comrades, and speaks for itself. We must henceforward work more persistently in this direction. We have big reserves and potential here. Unfortunately, questions of a streamlining of production and the introduction of new equipment frequently remain secondary to current work. We frequently judge technical progress at this enterprise or the other merely in terms of fulfillment of the plans for new equipment, but, as is known, these plans far from always reflect the real needs of production; they include only some of the necessary operations.

More could be done by our sectorial scientific research institutes and design-engineering bureaus here. But they are as yet working insufficiently on the creation of efficient new methods of production, means of mechanization, materials and products. The bulk of scientific research work is not essentially distinguished by innovation. Only one out of every 10 developments introduced corresponds to the demands of invention. A considerable place in the activity of scientific research institutes and design organizations is occupied by work which is atypical of them and which is part of the functions of the ministry and department machinery--mainly the collection and processing of reports. Nonetheless, this is planned as research work. It is here, evidently, that it is necessary to seek an explanation of why the ministries and departments are not concerned to switch these organizations to the new procedure of financially autonomous planning and remuneration for the creation, assimilation and introduction of new technology. Yet in accordance with the decrees on an improvement in the economic mechanism, this work was to have been completed 2 years ago.

We adopt many decisions on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress and draw up comprehensive programs. But they are insufficiently underpinned by live, organizing work. It is perfectly clear that practical changes in the direction of an improvement may be achieved only if the attitude toward this matter is changed.

We need to enhance the role of the engineering services of enterprises and their chief engineers and hold them more strictly accountable for implementation of the enterprise's technical policy and the introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production. After all, it is on their activity, initiative and ability to foresee the paths of the enterprise's technical development and the boldness and competency of engineering decisions that the results of the work of the collectives, an increase in labor productivity and the manufacture of modern, high-quality products depend.

The Central Committee November (1982) Plenum raised sharply the question of an intensification of the practice of economies and the careful expenditure of resources, raw material and intermediate products. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov said plainly: Savings and a proprietorial attitude toward public property is now a question of the practicability of our plans.

A proprietorial attitude toward material assets and an ability to make full and expedient use, without loss, of all that we have is now the pivot of economic policy. The initiative of our managers and labor collectives and the organizing and party-political work of the primary party organizations and party committees must now be targeted toward this.

As is known, enterprises here are now given in planned fashion targets for economies in raw materials and material resources, and funds are reduced correspondingly by this amount. But work on economies is frequently performed in formal manner. Neither the ministry and department nor the enterprises themselves are formulating engineering, production and organizational measures to obtain a real saving. This is what transpires: some perform their task, as it were: they issue the target, the others, having received it and not having provided for the development of concrete measures with respect to economies, essentially leave it hanging in the air, frequently confining themselves merely to the adoption of general socialist pledges. And there is just one result: no real saving. The plant, construction site and motor pool experience a shortage, particularly at the end of the year, in supplies of metal, cement and fuel, and then we have down time and numerous discussions about the shortage of materials.

Such a formal attitude toward questions of economies in, say, the Ministry of Motor Transport system had a quite tragicomic result. When it was demanded of the ministry at the end of the year that it reduce its funds for fuel thanks to the fuel that had been saved, which in fact had not been, it acted very simply: this quantity of gasoline was taken from an enterprise--the Tallinn Taxicab Fleet. In November there was nothing with which to fuel some of the taxis here, and they were laid up. Some of the drivers were dispatched to auxiliary work, some were given unpaid leave. For the remainder lectures were organized. So we had the situation of taxis standing idle, the drivers listening to lectures and Tallinn citizens going about on foot.

The consumption of electric and thermal power and ferrous metals continues to increase here at an increasing preferential rate compared to the manufacture of products. There is great unproductive loss and defective work, consumption norms per unit product remain unrevised for a long time and there are instances of cost overruns at many enterprises. And this is largely connected precisely with the overconsumption of raw materials and intermediate products.

Economists, who fail to analyze the state of affairs in good time and do not warn of undue losses, production engineers, who do not always select the most rational methods of the manufacture of products, and remiss foremen are also frequently guilty of an increase in the cost of products. But we rarely hold people responsible for this here, unfortunately.

Economies and thrift in all things and at each place of work--this is the most economical gain, which does not require any additional capital investments. We must train our people in such a way that a proprietorial, careful attitude toward public property becomes the norm for each person. And what is needed for this is constant, painstaking organizing work. Where, instead of this work, merely slogans and appeals are heard and where speechifying substitutes for practical measures, there will be no success.

The labor collectives are now compiling socialist pledges for next year. It is necessary that they orient the collectives in full measure toward an acceleration of labor productivity growth, an increase in output quality, economies in raw materials, intermediate products, fuel and electric power and the better use of production capacity.

The Central Committee November Plenum emphasized the need for an acceleration of work on an improvement of the entire sphere of leadership of the economy--management, planning and the economic mechanism.

The provisions of the new economic mechanism have come to be applied more extensively in the republic recently. Broader use is now being made of progressive indicators and norms. Last year alone the number of enterprises whose activity is planned and evaluated on the basis of normative net output increased considerably and now constitutes almost half of all enterprises. The new procedure of the formation and use of economic stimulation funds was applied extensively. The transition of the construction-installation organizations to settlements with the clients was accomplished, in the main. Nonetheless, we cannot say that all questions have been settled here. The transition of enterprises to direct, protracted economic relations, application of the normative method of planning the wage fund and profit distribution and the transition of scientific research organizations to the cost accounting system are, as before, being accomplished slowly and indecisively. On a variety of pretexts some ministries and departments are dragging out the implementation of the scheduled measures. They frequently see as their task merely drawing up procedural and normative documents and display no concern for their practical implementation directly at the enterprises.

The effectiveness of measures which have already been implemented is frequently reduced considerably owing to the low level of performance discipline. Amendments



to the plan quotas, the adjustment of these quotas to actual fulfillment, the systematic rendition of financial assistance to enterprises which are operating inadequately without the corresponding organizational and technical restructuring of their activity and nonfulfillment of contract commitments are seriously weakening the role of economic methods of management.

Collective forms of the organization and stimulation of labor are to be disseminated the most extensively in this 5-year plan. Some 59 percent of workers are now united in brigades here in the republic. The number of brigades operating with the use of the labor participation factor increased 30 percent last year. This is almost one-third of workers encompassed by the brigade form. These are pretty good indicators. But I would like to emphasize that what is required is not simply the creation of brigades. The reorganization of management at the enterprises, planning, material-technical supply, labor norm-setting and remuneration must also correspond to this. Where this has been understood in time and where this is precisely the mode of operation, success is to hand.

Measures connected with realization of the Food Program must, as the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum emphasized, occupy a central place in our plans.

The Central Committee Politburo recommended that party committee plenums and activist meetings and soviet sessions which will examine the plans for next year also discuss in detail the progress of implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum. It is from this viewpoint that we should examine today the state of affairs in our agriculture. We are obliged to unfailingly measure the results of work in this most important sector of the economy against the Food Program.

An Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held following the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum, as were plenums in all the rural raykoms and party meetings on the farms and in the associations servicing the countryside. Concrete measures were formulated, and the necessary organizing work was performed. The rural workers worked selflessly and intensively summer and fall. They were helped successfully by urban workers. All this was reflected in the results.

We cultivated and gathered in, as you know, a pretty good grain harvest. The fall complex of field operations was performed in the scheduled volumes and in a short time. The livestock's provision with fodder improved. Livestock productivity is growing thanks to this.

As a whole, however, we are completing the present year in agriculture with a lag behind the average annual level of the past, 10th, 5-year plan. We have not surpassed in the 2 years the average annual indicators of the 10th Five-Year Plan in the yield of cereals, potatoes, vegetables and flax. The per cow milk yield is also still below what has been achieved here. Average annual sales to the state of meat, milk and potatoes are not above the actual amounts of the last 5-year plan. Under these conditions we must all be highly exacting toward ourselves, raise responsibility and display constant concern for how things are going.



only 73 percent of the annual plan of livestock and poultry and 82 percent of milk had been purchased as of 1 December. We have as of now purchased 37,000 tons of livestock and 68,000 tons of milk less than last year. All this cannot but be reflected in supplies to the population. We are greatly in debt in respect of milk and meat supplies to union reserves. All this, comrades, must determine our attitude toward all questions connected with the work of the agrarian-industrial complex. We need to step up work on an increase in the basic components of intensiveness and strive for a real increase in milk yields and weight gains in animal husbandry and a further appreciable rise in the yield of cultivated crops. It is precisely thanks to these factors that we have to accomplish the tasks of the Food Program. We must evaluate our entire activity in this sphere more self-critically.

The republic's final results take shape from the results of individual rayons and farms. Our overall success depends precisely on how each individual rayon performs its share of work. However, not all leaders are evaluating their work correctly and scrupulously from this viewpoint.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau is disturbed by the fact that certain rayon-level executive cadres are evaluating the state of affairs uncritically and are not seeing ways out of this situation, which has become quite complex in recent years. In addition, addressing various meetings, they frequently stress not how to fulfill the plans and concentrate efforts on solving questions but mainly refer to the undue tautness of the plans and even their unrealistic nature, holdups in material-technical supply and many other factors beyond the control of the rayon organizations. It is well known that such sentiments are also widespread among farm leaders. It has become the rule to talk not about the fulfillment of plans but to compare them with the previous year. Naturally, in such an atmosphere there is not and can there be persistent struggle for plan fulfillment. This, comrades, is a dangerous disease.

We must reorganize ourselves and break up such sentiments on the farms. Otherwise we will always be dealing only with explanations and will be unable to move ahead.

The speaker went on to say:

I would like the comrades to understand me correctly. It is necessary to put questions to the republic organizations, it is necessary to strive for their correction, it is necessary to criticize shortcomings and oversights boldly, but to reduce everything just to this and always to seek only so-called objective factors means condemning oneself and others to passivity and not seeing and not seeking reserves and potential locally. We must all understand well that with the existing potential, our possibilities and the resources, mechanisms and fodder allocated by the state we are obliged not only to fulfill but also overfulfill the plans in all rayons and on each farm. At all levels we must subordinate our activity to plan fulfillment.

Let us in this respect make the year of 1983 a turning point.

I would like in this connection to once again speak about the lagging farms. Several dozen of our farms are chronic laggards. Although other farms operating alongside and under the same conditions cope with the plans for the production and purchase of agricultural products from year to year. And the laggards are rendered considerable additional assistance from the state here, frequently to the detriment of the others. There are many such kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Vyruskiy, Valgaskiy and Tartuskiy rayons. In recent years even in such rayons as Paydeskiy and Vil'yandiskiy, where, generally, a high level of animal husbandry is maintained, 5-6 farms are nonetheless systematically failing to fulfill the annual plans for the sale of meat and 7-10 for the sale of milk.

In Paydeskiy Rayon we have to name the "Imavere" and "Kalevipoeg" kolkhozes and the "Udeva" Sovkhoz in this respect. In the 10th Five-Year Plan these farms failed virtually to fulfill the annual plans for the sale of milk and meat once. Nor has their lagging been surmounted in the present 5-year plan. Inasmuch as it is not a matter of a single year here but of quite a lengthy period, the logical question arises: in such a strong rayon has it really been impossible to find effective measures for overcoming the chronic production lag on several farms? There can hardly be weighty justifications for this. There has obviously been a lack of persistence and organization. Here, probably, lies the true reason for such an abnormal situation.

We are striving for an increase in meat production with high livestock weight gains. And this is, of course, the correct policy, and all our efforts must be concentrated on this. But even given high weight gains, we must have the necessary numbers to provide for gross production and overall plan fulfillment.

We will not manage without an increase in the numbers of livestock, primarily hogs, particularly in the latter half of the year.

Now concerning certain results of the work of the rayon agrarian-industrial associations. With their creation there has been an improvement in planning and material and monetary resources are being used more expediently. Everyone locally now acknowledges that the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have acquired greater opportunities for the development of initiative and independence and influence on the structure of production, as demanded by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum.

However, these results also testify that in places this independence is not always being used in a well-considered manner, miscalculations are being allowed to occur in planning, sown areas are beginning to be cut back without a sense of due responsibility and correspondence of fodder production growth rate and the existing numbers of livestock is not being ensured. For example, in Pyarnuskiy, Kokhtla-Yarveskiy, Khar'yuskiy, Valgaskiy and Khaapsaluskiy rayons part of the areas sown for grain is not harvested to a direct end and is being used far from efficiently for livestock feed even before it has ripened. At the same time leaders must foresee the need for the livestock's additional feed in advance and provide for this thanks to above-plan areas of cereals.

For a number of years now our republic has been failing to cope with the plans for the purchase of flax fiber. In the 10th Five-Year Plan we failed to fulfill the plan for 4 years. Things are bad now also, although the plan of 2,000 tons of flax is arranged and could be fulfilled even without special efforts. We are probably being let down by the farms of Pyarnuskiy and Valgaskiy rayons, which, both in the last and in this 5-year plan, are failing to cope even with half of the plan. This is not good. We must emphatically put an end to such a scornful attitude toward official plans.

Two months of the wintering are behind us. Pretty good indicators in milk yields have been obtained. In October and November they were the best of recent years here, and the increase constitutes 50 kg per cow compared with the last wintering. The production of meat and milk is increasing on many farms, and the farmstead workers are actively supporting the appeal of the Kolkhoz imeni V. Kibikhepp of Tartuskiy Rayon concerning the organized wintering.

The Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee decree on the development of stockbreeders' socialist competition for the achievement of the maximum increases in milk and meat production in the winter period was issued recently. We must strive to ensure that every farm participate in this competition. Particular attention should be concentrated on the efficient use of available fodder and on obtaining the greatest amount of animal product from a unit of fodder. We must not simply conduct the wintering but in this time an increase in milk and meat production.

It is necessary to dwell specially today on questions of the creation of subsidiary farms of the industrial enterprises. As is known, this August the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and the ESSR Council of Ministers issued a decree on this question and determined the concrete tasks with respect to the creation of the subsidiary farms. All associations, enterprises, organizations and establishments of industry, transport, construction and other sectors of material production located in rural localities and labor collectives with a workforce of over 500 in cities of republic jurisdiction should, by statute, have such farms. In accordance with this decree, a commission headed by a deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers has been set up to solve operational questions.

Many collectives which have embarked energetically on this work. Thus, for example, the "Estremrybflot" Association, the Tallinn Machinery Plant and certain other enterprises have already obtained plots of land and are constructing or acquiring premises for the livestock. Next year the "Estonslanets" Association will commission a piggery for 1,100 head.

The collective of the Tallinn Electrical Engineering Plant imeni Kalinin has set as a priority task the creation of its own fodder base for rearing livestock. This year the plant's workers have procured 100 tons of grass feed for the rearing of 50 bulls. The collectives of these enterprises have already set themselves the goal of producing meat for their own dining halls in the near future on the basis of the subsidiary farms.

However, work on the creation of the subsidiary farms cannot satisfy us yet. There are individual instances of our managers planning to produce meat no earlier than in the next 5-year plan. Thus the ESSR Ministry of Local Industry and ESSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways envisage the construction of farmsteads only in 1986-1987. We have examples of certain enterprises intending to develop their farm by relying on obtaining fodder for this entirely from the state. Such a method of the organization of subsidiary farms is manifestly unacceptable. There are instances of long delays in the allocation of plots of land for the enterprises.

The development of the subsidiary farms largely depends on the attitude toward this business of the local party and soviet authorities. They must broadly support the initiative of the labor collectives, allocate the enterprises and organizations land in good time and establish permanent supervision of the development of the subsidiary farms.

We must once again draw industrial enterprise managers' attention to the fact that the subsidiary farms should be developed on their own fodder base and on land not used in agriculture.

Matters cannot be allowed to drag on in the organization of the subsidiary farms, and they must be created more rapidly in order that in this 5-year plan even it may be possible to obtain a sizable supplement for the workers' canteens--meat, milk and vegetables.

The republic commission should intervene more assertively and influence more promptly the course of the organization of subsidiary farms and render the industrial enterprises effective assistance.

Comrade K.G. Vayno dwelt on questions of an increase in the production and an improvement in the quality of consumer goods.

In evaluating the work of the sectors producing the bulk of such goods in the republic, he said, it has to be noted that with respect to fulfillment of the plans they are operating satisfactorily, as a whole. In 11 months of this year the ministries of light, local and food industry and fishing sector workers overfulfilled the plans for the sale and manufacture of commodity products and also for production of the majority of basic products in physical terms, including cotton cloth, underwear, hosiery, leather footwear, confectionary products, fish products and so forth. All this has created the basis for successful fulfillment of the plan of the current year and the adopted socialist pledges.

And, nonetheless, despite the definite successes, it has to be said that not everything in these sectors is as yet proceeding as we would like. There is a whole number of shortcomings engendered by indiscipline, reduced responsibility for the fulfillment of plan quotas and sometimes simply mismanagement.

Let us take, for example, an indicator already dealt with today--fulfillment of the contract plan. Despite the overall considerable overfulfillment of the plan of 10 months of this year for sales volume by the ESSR Ministry of Light Industry, the plan in terms of this indicator with regard for supply commitments

were not fulfilled to the tune of more than R3 million. Enterprises of the leather footwear and leather goods sectors--the "Kommunar" Association, the Leningrad Leather Footwear Works and the "Linda" Works--were responsible for almost 80 percent of this supply shortfall. At the same time these enterprises fulfilled the plans in terms of the cost indicators.

There are frequent instances of enterprises withdrawing from production products in demand and thereby limiting the public's opportunities in choice of goods. These include the "Vazar" and "Flora" associations and the "Salvo" and "Sangar" enterprises. Products are often withdrawn from production here without coordination with the trading organizations and without regard for demand and the orders of trade.

Light and food industry are rightly called industry for all. They supply products which undergo the exacting test of the strictest inspector--the customer. And the demands made of these sectors are great. Yet they far from always produce products which in properties might satisfy people. Many defective products are produced by the "Kommunar" Association, the Factory imeni 1 Dekabrya, the Porcelain Works, the "Vazar" Association and others.

The concrete volumes of the production of consumer goods are determined here by the 5-year plan. However, the plan figures are not for us a ceiling. The work of the sectors and foremost enterprises manufacturing consumer goods has confirmed this repeatedly. Now, for example, the republic Ministry of Light Industry plans to produce more than R60 million of additional products before the end of the 5-year plan and the Ministry of Local Industry more than R12 million of additional products. This approach to matters can only be welcomed.

Enterprises of union jurisdiction also should contribute to an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods. This was mentioned directly at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. They now produce almost 30 percent of cultural-everyday commodities and home appliances. However, their production potential and, particularly, the possibilities of engineering and chemical industry enterprises enable them to provide for the manufacture of consumer goods in far greater volumes. What is needed is initiative. After all, the collective of the Plant imeni M. Pégel'man, for example, has been able to display such initiative and organize the manufacture of consumer goods on a broad scale.

However, in many other collectives a breakthrough in the attitude toward this important matter cannot yet be observed.

The "Istokslanets," "Estremrybflot" and "Talleks" associations and the "Aviavets" Plant, whose leaders we know as experienced and enterprising workers, have not yet been able to obtain serious practical results in this area. Questions of the organization of the production of these commodities have been tackled long and agonizingly at the "Dvigatel'" State Union Plant.

It is time, comrades, to switch from general support and arguments about the expediency of the production of consumer goods in the country to concrete work at our own enterprises on the organization of their production.



A considerable place at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, Comrade K.G. Vayno observed, was allotted questions of capital construction. Bringing order to bear in this important sector was determined as a most important national economic task.

How is this task being tackled here in the republic?

The introduction of both production and nonproduction fixed capital is increasing and increases in the assimilation of capital investments and construction and installation work are being secured this year. The majority of contractors is coping with the targets for labor productivity growth and a reduction in the costs of the construction product. In a word, the results are not bad. But if all the numerous participants in the construction complex operated more concertedly and with more responsibility and discipline, they could be even better. We still have disruptions of the plan for the introduction of construction projects which are predetermined in advance, as it were, by its compilers themselves. The plan incorporates manifestly unrealistic projects whose construction is not supported by technical documents and the necessary materials, not to mention equipment. This is done with good intentions, seemingly--for speedier construction. But it actually hinders matters because knowingly unrealistic projects are ultimately excluded from the plan.

In housing construction we systematically encounter the following situation: extra-plan homes in cities and rayons are being built and handed over before the planned ones, particularly those installed in accordance with soviet ispol-kom entitlements.

All measures have not yet been adopted to commission all planned construction projects on schedule, fully assimilate the resources allocated for capital construction and perform the stipulated volume of construction and installation work at all projects. This applies primarily to the construction and installation organizations of the Estonglavenergo, the "Estelektroset'stroy" Trust and the Tallinn TETs Construction Administration.

Nor are matters any better in the capital construction of the republic Ministry of Procurement. Such facilities of importance for realization of the republic's Food Program as an elevator in Rakvere and formula food plants of the Tamsalu and Keyla bread product works remain unintroduced.

Such instances of a breach of official plan discipline are also typical of certain other ministries, departments and construction organizations.

The results in capital construction are to a considerable extent, as is known, determined by the work of the construction materials industry. Today, with regard for the high demands of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum on the style of economic and managerial activity at all levels of the national economy, we must evaluate the work of this important sector critically. The situation has remained bad here for a number of years and, what is more, is deteriorating from year to year. The extremely unsatisfactory work of the Narva Construction Materials Works and the "Punane Kunda" Cement Plant is particularly disturbing.

Today the production of a whole number of acutely needed materials is at a standstill and in some cases declining.

Questions of the retooling and modernization of the enterprises are being tackled inadequately. The situation is being made worse by the fact that even the generally modest resources which are allocated by the union ministry for the development of the republic's construction materials industry are not being used fully.

We understand that Comrade Minister Klauson and his deputies and the works and plant managers are also, of course, troubled by the state of affairs in their sector. However, profoundly considered, purposeful actions to improve matters have yet to be observed in their activity. We expect of the sector's leadership more vigorous effective measures to rectify the situation.

Describing the situation in transport, Comrade K.G. Vayno emphasized that the tardy delivery of products, fuel and raw materials sometimes upsets the production rhythm and leads to losses which are hard to make good and holdups in the activity of the economic mechanism. An analysis of the work of the railroad workers in the current year shows that their efforts with respect to fulfillment of the plan quotas have not produced the necessary results. The railroad workers are greatly in the debt of the republic construction and chemical workers, scrap metal procurement workers and pulp and paper industry workers.

It should be said for fairness' sake that in the third quarter and at the start of the fourth the railroad workers rectified the situation with respect to freight shipments and partially did away with the lag that had been allowed to develop in the winter period. However, this was achieved mainly thanks to an increase in shale shipments, the techniques of which have been well worked out. A trend is observed in the work of our section of the railroad toward a deterioration in the fulfillment of the product-list freight-handling plan. Particular concern is caused by the fact that owing to the great accumulation of unshipped finished products and the lack for this reason of warehouse space, some enterprises have been forced to cut back on the production volume or operate on the verge of shutdown.

It is essential that the railroad terminal party committees and primary organizations increase exactingness toward the managers of the transport organizations, primarily the railroad stations, for observance of plan discipline. It is necessary that the management of the Estonian section radically improve work with the consigners in order to prevent unjustifiably overstated requests for rolling stock and direct the efforts of the commanders and all workers of railroad transport toward the unswerving fulfillment of the set quotas for the shipment of all national economic freight.

The full and on-schedule provision of the industrial enterprises with the necessary number of cars is closely connected with their more efficient use. There has been repeated mention of the significance for the national economy of the rational use of rolling stock and a reduction in its idling during materials-handling operations. The experience of the country's leading collectives in these questions, which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee, is well

known. A big role here is assigned the development of access tracks and an improvement in the techniques and mechanization of the handling operations thereon. The significance of this question is increasing because car idling on the access tracks is increasing.

The republic ministries and departments and enterprises of union jurisdiction are formulating measures for the development and technical provision of the railroad access tracks. Such plans have been adopted for the current 5-year plan also. However, as an inspection showed, work on their implementation is being performed slowly, and the question of construction has not been settled in respect of certain projects owing to a lack of material resources, a technical solution or executants. Some measures have been incorporated in the plan without sufficient technical-economic substantiation, as a consequence of which their construction, despite considerable capital investments, is not providing for the necessary acceleration of car handling. This applies primarily to the ESSR Ministry of Construction, ESSR Ministry of Procurement, ESSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, ESSR Ministry of Food Industry and certain enterprises of union jurisdiction. The ESSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry is not paying due attention to questions of the organization of transport operations and an increase in the car-unloading fronts and warehouse premises. As a result from year to year at the time of the bulk delivery of vegetables and fruit a situation is created where dozens of closed cars stand idle for a long time waiting to be unloaded while there is an acute need for them for the shipment of agricultural and industrial products. Not to mention the fact that some of the vegetables and fruit spoils during the idling.

Shipments of national economic freight in containers and packets is a way to reduce transport costs and increase the economic efficiency of social production.

There has been an appreciable resuscitation of work here recently on the organization and improvement of freight shipments in containers and packets and on pallets. The work in this field of the Estonian Maritime Shipping Company and Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry merits approval. The seamen have developed and introduced a technique of shipping cocoa beans and cement in packets. This has made it possible to increase labor productivity in the handling of cocoa beans by a factor of 1.5 and cement almost fourfold. The ESSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry is purposefully and consistently introducing a progressive form of shipment of its products. Concrete quotas have been determined for enterprises under its jurisdiction for the development of freight containerization and packeting up to 1985. Their fulfillment is being supervised, and the necessary assistance is being rendered in the solution of questions which arise.

However, not all ministries are displaying due interest and assertiveness in this important matter. For example, as a result of a lack of supervision on the part of the ESSR Ministry of Procurement of the implementation of measures to expand containerized and packet shipments and a lack of concrete quotas in the enterprises under its jurisdiction for an increase in the volume of these shipments the formula food plants are not ready to accept bone meal supplied in containers by the ESSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry. Owing to a lack of good pallets, approximately 70 percent of the packets of products of the "Silikat"

Association are spilled during shipment, and at the consumer's bricks are unloaded by hand.

Big tasks to expand containerized and packet shipments confront the Estonian section of the railroad. The volume of containerized shipments here is declining annually, while the need for them is growing. The prescribed limits on containers satisfy enterprise requests only 30-35 percent. However, even these plans are not always fulfilled. Together with others, the reasons for this situation are the low efficiency of the use of the containers, obsolete techniques of their shipment from the stations to the consigners and the lack of the properly organized maintenance of those in a state of disrepair.

Ministries, departments and enterprises of union jurisdiction are obliged to pay the most serious attention to the introduction of progressive freight shipments for a reduction in transport costs is a task of all-state importance. It is essential that the ESSR Gosplan increase its coordinating role in a further improvement in the organization and expansion of the shipment of freight in containers and packet form.

Characterizing the situation concerning economies in fuel-energy resources, Comrade K.G. Vayno observed that the situation requires the immediate accomplishment of certain tasks connected with the rational use of transport, the removal of any kind of backhauls and a reduction in the proportion of motor transport where the use of other forms of transport appears possible.

The quantitative growth of departmental motor transport in the republic is outstripping the growth of the general-use motor pool, while at the same time the productivity of departmental motor transport is impermissibly low. The Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways has been given the right of the compulsory loading en route of all empty motor vehicles, despite their departmental allegiance.

The Estonian Maritime Shipping Company's share of the delivery of various cargoes for the needs of the republic, particularly to the islands of Saaremaa and Kihyumaa, is not growing quickly enough. The supplier-enterprises and supply organizations are not displaying due interest in switching their supplies to maritime transport. There are real possibilities for an increase in the shipments of construction materials, mineral fertilizer, petroleum products and other freight to the islands by sea.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the fulfillment of the plans drawn up for the forthcoming period will largely depend on the efficiency of the party organizations and their purposeful work, skillful and energetic party leadership and the ability to concentrate the activity of the state and economic-planning authorities and all labor collectives in the key areas.

A precise rhythm, high coordination at all levels of the national economy, responsibility, practical efficiency and firm, conscious discipline are what are needed now particularly.



It is not possible to cope anywhere without precise order. And it acquires exceptional importance in our big economy. It is for this reason that it is once again necessary today to speak of the need to strengthen state discipline and organization.

The plenum emphasized particularly the need for correct personnel assignment in order that in the decisive sectors there be people who are politically mature, competent and enterprising, who possess organizer capabilities and who know how to organize and be responsible for matters.

We must adopt a stricter approach to those workers who are unable or unwilling to evaluate the state of affairs critically, have become reconciled to shortcomings and who attempt to conceal their inadequate work by references to various objective circumstances. It is time to look truth in the eye: many of our blunders and shortcomings in work are explained precisely by inadequate organization, inertia of thinking, sluggish habits, a lack of exactingness and inadequate supervision. The intelligent, clear and enterprising organization of matters, initiative and independence and a conscientious, responsible attitude toward matters in the highest degree--this is what we must strive for at all levels, at every enterprise and in every agrarian-industrial association. In enhancing the personnel's responsibility for fulfillment of the official plans it is necessary to also inculcate in them with greater persistence such qualities as an ability to find the optimum solutions in any, even the most difficult, circumstances, work with initiative and to take reasonable risks, if necessary and if required by the interests of the cause.

No one, of course, is insured against mistakes. The processes of the management of a modern enterprise are complex and connected with many, sometimes unexpected difficulties. We know this and consider it all the more important that an approach and forms of work which help the managers analyze in greater depth their style of leadership and management and perfect it be established persistently in the activity of the party committees and primary party organizations.

In certain gorkoms and raykoms discussion of leaders' activity and their responsibility for disruptions of the plan arises manifestly late, when the business has already been made a mess of. Yet the symptoms of the "disease" need to be and, as a rule, can be discerned earlier. It is necessary to forestall disruptions by way of a constant thorough analysis of the state of affairs. It is necessary to see ahead and spot the weak aspects in work in good time.

In increasing the responsibility of the cadres and exactingness toward them we are thereby promoting an improvement in matters. And at the same time protecting people against incorrect actions. But this has not always been done everywhere, evidently, as it should be. As before, we encounter instances of the flagrant breach of the standards of party life, irresponsibility and abuse of office by certain leaders.

We must raise the responsibility of leaders and party organization secretaries for the creation of a healthy political and moral climate in the collectives also.



In exercising their statutory right of supervision of the activity of the administration the party organizations must themselves reveal negative phenomena persistently and in good time and more boldly bring into line people who attempt to evade the influence of the party organization. Appreciable assistance here should also be rendered by the commissions for supervising the activity of the administration and the machinery. We now have almost 3,000 of them. They unite roughly 10,000 communists. This is a big force, which should be managed correctly and skillfully. However, as the reports and elections in the party organizations have shown, not all of them are operating actively. They frequently lack persistence and purposefulness. Some of them are simply reckoned formally, existing only on paper.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum posed as a most important task of the party organizations and soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities the need to raise the activeness of the working people's masses themselves. A big part here can and must be played by socialist competition. This is, as is known, our tremendous, irreplaceable reserve. Participating in socialist competition, by the October anniversary even the plan of 2 years of the 5-year plan had been fulfilled by 2,260 brigades, farmsteads and ships' crews and 40,500 workers. More than 35,000 workers undertook to fulfill the plan of 2 years 6 months of the 5-year plan by the approaching potentous date--the 60th anniversary of the USSR--and more than 12,000 of them have already kept their word.

We must continue to develop labor rivalry at the enterprises and on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and strive to ensure that it produce increasingly palpable results. But it has to be said plainly that we still have much formalism, conventionalism and, if you wish, bureaucratism in the organization of competition.

To take just the socialist pledges. Here every worker determines his boundaries himself, voluntarily. It would seem that their supervision and evaluation would need to be approached particularly attentively, otherwise someone's ardor could be dampened, initiative frightened off and sense of responsibility for the assigned work blunted. But practice shows that the results of competition are more often than not summed up merely in accordance with percentages and figures. And this is frequently done within a narrow circle, without the necessary publicity, without due analysis and without particular exactingness. And it is probably for this reason that we frequently encounter instances of certain people writing out their pledges for appearance's sake, formally and because this is required of them.

For example, the Baltic Ferroconcrete Products and Structures Plant, Maardu Chemical Plant, Tallinn Fish Works and certain other enterprises are not formulating production quotas specifically for the brigades and individual workers.

The workers do not have a clear idea of the result to which they are being oriented and what frontiers have to be reached. Naturally, their pledges also are of the most general nature and imprecise and do not mobilize people. Public defense of the pledges is not organized, competition results are summed up irregularly, occasionally, and only the three first places are determined here. The rest do not know how their work is evaluated and what place they occupy among their comrades. Of course, in these instances there can be no talk of

the high intensity of labor rivalry and the development of initiative and real creative quest.

Many of our useful initiatives and sound undertakings produce no results if the organization of labor is at a low level and if absenteeism and lateness on the job have not been eliminated.

Statistics show that utterly unjustified losses of work time are assuming large dimensions at many enterprises. Nonetheless, the shirkers and "drifters" are often not duly evaluated, furthermore, they enjoy the same benefits as the good workers.

Much time is spent here to no purpose. Precious work minutes often speed by in every conceivable type of discussion, waiting for procurements and materials, coordinating questions and extended smoking breaks. And how many people are walking around the plant grounds, around the shop and in administration and institute corridors after the signal for the start of the shift--the work day has not yet begun for them. All this is reflected negatively in the end results of work.

At the upcoming party committee plenums and activist meetings and soviet sessions, which will study the plans for next year, it is necessary to pay the most serious attention to questions of increasing state, plan and performance discipline. Touching on questions of organization, control and the verification of performance, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, once again drew attention at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum to the fact that new decisions should not be adopted if the old ones have not been fulfilled. It is essential that the Central Committee, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations organize matters such that any adopted decision be really necessary and be fulfilled strictly within the specified time and in full.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech thereat have elicited a tremendous political response worldwide. Great attention at the plenum was paid to Soviet foreign policy. This policy was and remains that determined by the 24th, 25th and 26th party congresses. It reliably ensures and guarantees each person's chief right--the right to live under peaceful conditions.

It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that detente policy is not a stage that is past and that the future belongs to it. The peoples are capable with assertive and purposeful actions of removing the threat of war and preserving peace.

A great deal of serious work on accomplishment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum lies ahead of us. It is necessary to convey the decisions of the plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session to all communists and all working people, concretize the quotas of the 1983 plan for each enterprise and determine the tasks for each collective. There is much work to be done here by the lecturers, propagandists and mass media.

Unanimously supporting the party's domestic and foreign policy, the communists and working people of our republic have received with full approval the decisions of the special CPSU Central Committee plenum and the election of Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov as CPSU Central Committee general secretary (applause).

We in the republic know Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov well as an experienced party and state leader and recall with gratitude his activity in the period 1966-1970 as deputy of the country's Supreme Soviet from the Tallinskiy Electoral Okrug.

Comrade K.G. Vayno said in conclusion:

Less than a month remains to the splendid holiday--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. There is no doubt that the communists and working people of our republic will greet this glorious jubilee of the motherland fittingly and will exert every effort and all their energy for fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and will fulfill and overfulfill the plans for 1983.

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REGIONAL

SHEVARDNADZE, GORBACHEV VISIT GEORGIAN PLANT

PM201143 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Dec 82 p 1

[Gruz INFORM report: "Measuring Strides With the 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] On 30 December Kutaisi's S. Or. Honikidze Automobile Plant was visited by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; and members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili and O. Ye. Cherkesiya. They viewed the enterprise's subassembly [agregatnyy] block and new truck-trailer rig, chatted with workers, inquired about their living, working and consumer service conditions and wished them further labor successes. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev spoke highly of the new truck-trailer rig.

A gala rally was held at the enterprise. It was addressed by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee. He said that the start of series production of a new engine had coincided with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. This labor victory epitomizes the fraternal friendship and cooperation of the country's automobile and engine builders.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze and the republic leaders visited the new sanatorium building in Tskhaltubo and the glory memorial in Kutaisi the same day.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and E.A. Shevardnadze then visited Abashskiy and Tskhakayevskiy Rayons. They were accompanied by Comrade D.I. Patiashvili and A.N. Inauri and leaders of local party organs.

In Abasha the guests visited the families of rural dwellers, I. Kacharava, Sh. Giginayshvili and F. Papava and acquainted themselves with their experience of running private subsidiary plots and of collaborating with the rayon's private subsidiary plots and of collaborating with the rayon's public-sector farms. Many families in this rayon are making a noticeable contribution to increasing meat production in the republic by fattening cows and piglets at home. This is profitable both for them and for the state. Pooling efforts with the public in livestock fattening, kolkhozes allocate working people mixed feed and pastureland on advantageous terms.

The visitors viewed Abasha's hog reproduction sovkhov and fully mechanized cattle fattening complex. This complex, which accommodates 500 head, is run by just 2 people--the husband and wife team of U. and E. Koridze. M.S. Gorbachev planted seedlings in the local lemon nursery.

A conversation with party and economic workers in the rayon was held at the party raykom. Comrade M.S. Gorbachev detailed the large-scale tasks set by the party with regard to the food program's implementation.

The visitors then traveled to Tskhakayevskiy Rayon, acquainted themselves with life there and visited the local picture gallery.

CSO: 1830/126



## REGIONAL

### DEMIRCHYAN SUMMARIZES 1982 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION RESULTS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 8 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[Speech by K. S. Demirchyan at 7 December 1982 Yerevan meeting: "For You, Homeland, Our Labor!"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

Carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers of our republic's agriculture have achieved substantial new successes.

Having given a wide development to a socialist competition for a worthy celebration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, they ensured a large harvest and had by the 65th anniversary of Great October already fulfilled their socialist commitments for the sale to the state of grain, grapes, fruits and vegetables, potatoes, and sugar beets.

Procurement points, processing enterprises, and sales organizations have been shipped 62,400 tons of grain, 247,900 tons of grapes, 109,000 tons of fruit, 310,300 tons of vegetables, 121,400 tons of potatoes, and 162,300 tons of sugar beets.

The CPSU Central Committee has congratulated the republic's workers upon this big labor victory.

To the stormy applause of his audience Comrade K. S. Demirchyan made public the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, and all of the republic's workers.

The republic's communists and all of its workers have welcomed the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee with enormous happiness and inspiration as a high evaluation of our labor accomplishments and as a new manifestation of the solicitude and concern of our native Communist Party and Soviet government for the steady development and prosperity of Soviet Armenia.

Permit me, dear comrades, in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and our

Council of Ministers, in your name, and in the name of all of the republic's workers, to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo for their high evaluation of the work of the republic's farmers, and to give assurances that the workers of our villages and all of the workers of Armenia will make a worthy contribution to accomplishing the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

This is the fourth time during the last six years that the CPSU Central Committee has taken note of the achievements of the republic's agrarian sector.

The successes in the field of agriculture are the result of the selfless work of all of our field and farm and agro-industrial complex workers, of the realization of the party's present agrarian policy, and of the large amount of organizational and political work by the republic's party and government agencies and primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations to raise the level of the leadership of agriculture, to give broad scope to socialist competition, disseminate advanced experience, and improve the selection, placement, and education of cadres.

A consistent intensification of the republic's agricultural production, shifting it to an industrial basis, and a more efficient realization of the entire complex of agro-technical and other measures have made it possible to ensure the dynamic and stable development of the branch.

Every day brings us closer to a portentous date--the 60th anniversary of the formation of our united multi-national state. Today we note with satisfaction that the workers of Soviet Armenia have successfully accomplished their 1982 economic and political tasks, and have reached new frontiers in the socio-economic and cultural development of our republic.

This year was also the first year of the realization of the Food Program. And it should be noted to the honor of the workers of all of the branches of the agro-industrial complex that they, despite difficult climatic conditions, were on the whole successful with their tasks, ensuring the fulfillment of the plans and socialist commitments for the production and sale to the state of the basic agricultural crops.

The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee once again emphasized that grain farming and feed production are the foundation and pivot of the Food Program.

The ways to intensify these very complex and specific branches of agricultural production were discussed in detail at the October (1982) Plenum of the CC of the Communist Party of Armenia.

In recent years important positive changes have occurred in the republic in improving seed growing, perfecting the structure of sown areas, the introduction of new, higher yield varieties, and an increased use of organic and mineral

fertilizers, which has brought about an increase in the yields of grain crops and in the production and procurement of grain.

Our farmers have worked strenuously this year. Despite the numerous powerful hail storms, drought, despite all of nature's caprices, they have filled the homeland's graineries with more than 62,000 tons of grain, which is 5,000 tons more than their socialist commitments require.

Many of the republic's rayons and farms obtained large harvests and substantially overfulfilled their plans for grain procurements. Among them are Akhuryanskiy, Sevanskiy, Razdanskiy, Sisianskiy, Tumanyanskiy, the rayon imeni Kamo, and a number of others.

This year, thanks to an intensification of feed production and an increase in the yields of field crops, 2.36 million tons of feed in physical weight were produced, including 757,000 tons of hay, 466,000 tons of senazh, and 823,000 tons of silage mass.

This indicator is the highest in the republic's feed production.

Good results were achieved by the farms of Abovyanskiy, Araratskiy, Artashatskiy, Akhuryanskiy, Ashtatakskiy, Gorisskiy, Gukasyanskiy, Kalininskiy, imeni Kamo, Razdanskiy, Sisianskiy, Stepanavanskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, and other rayons.

Today we address words of praise and gratitude to the mechanization specialists and workers of our fields, to everyone who achieved a large harvest of grain and feed crops, and fulfilled and overfulfilled his socialist commitments.

On the other hand, many farms in individual rayons which had the same natural and climatic conditions received a much smaller harvest, and gave up previously gained positions.

Today we regard it as necessary to once again emphasize that the basic factor in increasing grain and feed production is organized and high quality work, tireless work to grow, preserve, harvest, and prepare the harvest, the complete fulfillment of all agro-technical requirements--from plowing to sowing to harvesting,--the steadfast and punctual realization of scientific recommendations, and a correct and efficient use of fertilizers.

It is this kind of work that has to be performed by our rayon party organizations, government and agricultural agencies, and cropping specialists and workers in order to reach even higher indicators in 1983 and to fulfill the decisions of the October (1982) Plenum of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The consistent work, increased mastery, the persistence, and the keen feeling of duty and responsibility on the part of the republic's viticulturists, and the introduction of the achievements of science and advanced practice and active assistance of scientists have made it possible to achieve a large harvest this year. The state has been sold around 23,000 tons of above-plan grapes.

1963 once again proves that the task of intensifying viticulture which has been set by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia is being successfully accomplished.

The harvesting of stable and guaranteed large grape harvests has become a norm for many of the republic's rayons and farms. Good work was done during the anniversary year by the viticulturists of Echmiadzinskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, Yerevanskiy, Ashtarakskiy, Noyemberanskiy, Artashatskiy, Negrinskiy, and Tsiranvanskiy Rayons. High praise is merited by the achievement of the kolkhoz in the village of Akhavanatun in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon (Chairman of the Board--S. Parsanyan) and the kolkhoz in the village of Bambakashat in Oktemberyanskiy Rayon (Chairman of the Board--A. Grigoryan) on which 220-224 quintals of grapes were obtained from each hectare. The viticulturists of the kolkhoz in the village Verin Artashat in Artashatskiy Rayon (Chairman of the Board--Hero of Socialist Labor P. Petrosyan) obtained 182 quintals from each of its 240 hectares of vineyard.

The republic's fruit growers have raised a good crop this year. Processing and sales organizations have been given 109,000 tons of fruit, which is 27,000 tons more than last year.

We have the same happy reason today for taking special note of the great success of the Noyemberansy. Instead of the 24,300 tons stipulated by the plan, they sent the state around 30,400 tons of high quality fruit.

We still have a great deal to do both in the development of viticulture and in the development of fruit growing.

The work on intensifying these important branches has to be done with even greater consistency. In this connection, the matter of setting up new plantations and gardens and of reconstructing old ones has to be at the center of the attention of our party committees and government agencies. Strict control has to be established over the punctual realization of adopted measures.

We still have many reserves and possibilities in these fields, and their full utilization is our paramount task. For our very best lands have been allocated for grapes and fruits. For this reason, it cannot be tolerated that they yield a small harvest, or are used inefficiently. The struggle for a large harvest--an average of more than 120-130 quintals of grapes and 100-110 quintals of fruit per hectare--has to become the slogan for our work next year. During the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic's vegetable farmers met their socialist commitments with honor.

Thanks to a systematic rise in the standard of growing vegetable crops, and to the introduction of progressive work methods, many vegetable farms have been obtaining high and stable harvests year after year. The kolkhoz imeni Khndzkyan in Araratskiy Rayon (Chairman of the Board--S. Vartanyan) has gotten 100 quintals of vegetables, instead of the 391 planned, from each of its 134 hectares, and has delivered to the state 8,100 tons of vegetables, or 3,100 tons

more than planned. The vegetable farmers of the kolkhoz in the village of Aygepat in Artashatskiy Rayon (Chairman of the Board--G. Gevorkyan) also substantially exceeded the established amounts of vegetable procurements, achieving an average yield per hectare of 503 quintals. The successes of individual teams, links, and advanced production workers bear witness to our large reserves in vegetable farming.

It is a task of party organizations to raise the vegetable indicators to the level which is attained by advanced workers, to ensure the production of the entire planned assortment, to improve the quality of vegetables, and to fully meet the needs of the population and of the processing industry.

We are confident that our wonderful vegetable farmers will accomplish this task with honor.

The extensive work which has been developed in the republic to provide the population with potatoes of its own production is yielding palpable results. This year for the first time the kolkhozes and sovkhoses sold the state 121,400 tons of potatoes, or 23,000 tons above last year's level.

Our task is to stabilize high per hectare yields, to increase the gross potato harvest, and to see to it that there is an increased amount of early ripening potatoes which is shipped to the union fund, and that the republic's needs for potatoes of its own production are fully met.

As always, a high technical level was observed by the republic's sugar farmers in caring for their plantations which every year produced stable and generous crops of the sweet root plant. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses have prepared 162,300 tons of sugar beet, which exceeds the plan by 38,000 tons. And this--with a certain decrease in the plantation area.

The level reached this year in the production and procurement of cropping products and the great responsibility shown by procurement and transportation organizations has made it possible to honorably cope with the planned deliveries of fruit, vegetables, grapes, and potatoes to the all-union fund. Moscow and Leningrad, and other industrial centers of the country have been shipped 15,300 tons of fruit, more than 11,000 tons of vegetables, 4,200 tons of grapes, and around 15,000 tons of potatoes. Special note should be taken of the contribution by the fruit growers of Noyemberyanskiy, Oktemberyanskiy, and Tumanyanskiy Rayons who showed great understanding and responsibility in this important matter.

Honor and glory to the advanced kolkhoz and sovkhos workers, to all of the advanced workers of the enterprises of our republic's agro-industrial complex, and to all who enthusiastically fought for the successful fulfillment of the assignments of the anniversary year!

Sincerely congratulating our glorious farmers--grain, grape, fruit, vegetable, potato, and tobacco growers,--feed production workers, mechanization specialists.



irrigation workers, and other agricultural specialists, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia expresses its firm confidence that thanks to their increased mastery and selfless labor, they will achieve even greater successes in fulfilling the plans and socialist commitments of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The republic's animal husbandry farmers are also providing a worthy reception for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. By showing creative initiative, putting new reserves for increasing livestock and poultry productivity into action, and by making better use of feed and keeping herds healthy, they have produced an increase in the production and sale to the state of meat, milk, eggs, and wool.

As of 1 November 1982, compared with the same period last year, the cattle herd grew, including cows, as did the numbers of swine and fowl, and the 10-month plan for the sale of meat to the state. The wintering of the livestock has begun--the most responsible time for animal husbandry farmers. Recently the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee adopted the decree "On the Development of an All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Wintering of the Livestock and for Increasing the Production and Procurement of Animal Husbandry Products During the 1982-1983 Winter Period."

The party committees, government and agricultural agencies, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have to ensure a broad scope for socialist competition and a high level of effectiveness in it, and to initiate consistent work to mobilize the workers to increase the production and improve the quality of animal husbandry products, and to successfully fulfill their plans and socialist commitments.

A weighty contribution to the achievements of the agro-industrial complex has been made by specialists and scientists, mechanization and land improvement specialists, rural construction workers, and the collectives of procurement and sales organizations, processing enterprises, and rail, motor vehicle, and air transport.

During the days of intense harvest work the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been given great assistance by the collectives of industrial, construction, transportation, and other enterprises, by our glorious working class, our actively laboring Komsomol members, students, tekhnikum and vocational and technical school students, and upper classmen.

Rural trade union organizations have performed a substantial amount of work to develop socialist competitions and to disseminate advanced experience.

As always, in the forefront of the fight for big harvests are the communists who with their selfless labor are leading all of the workers of our fields and farms.

A very important, key task is to increase the efficiency of and further intensify the economy.

The Plenum demanded the fulfillment of the Food Program, and the achievement of decisively better work by the entire agro-industrial complex.

The realization of the tasks set by the Plenum demands increased organizational and political work among the masses, an increased sense of organization and of state discipline, the responsibility of cadres, and an improvement of performance control and verification.

There has to be a wide development of the socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the assignments for 1983 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole, and the creativity of labor collectives has to be developed so as to make full use of the intensive factors of development and to thoroughly mobilize reserves.

We have to be more active about developing the movement under the motto of "To Work Without Laggards" in our republic.

Our rural workers have to see to it that every kolkhoz and sovkhos and every agricultural enterprise is impeccable in its fulfillment of state plans and assignments.

Efforts have to be increased with each passing day, and we have to work so that what has been planned by the Food Program is fully realized, and so that there is a decisive improvement of work in the entire agro-industrial complex. Our paramount task is to lay the foundations for next year's harvest, to successfully winter the livestock, and to begin without delay to accomplish our new tasks, tying them in closely with the cardinal directions of the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The recent Plenum of the Central Committee of the CP of Armenia and the session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet outlined a concrete program for the workers of our republic.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet and the Armenian SSR Council of ministers are firmly convinced that the republic's party, government, trade union, Komsomol, and agricultural agencies and organizations, all of the workers of Soviet Armenia who have been inspired by the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, will successfully conclude the current year and will struggle with even greater energy and persistence to fulfill the economic and social development plans for 1983 and for the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

2959

CSO: 1800/426

REGIONAL

VOSS ON ANTI-LATVIAN IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE

[Editorial Report] LD171629 KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 December 1982 front-pages a 1,700-word article entitled "Cherishing Friendship From Youth On" by A.E. Voss, member of the CPUS Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, reflection on the current tasks involved in young people's patriotic and internationalist education. In the course of the article Voss points out shortcomings in the work of aprty and Komsomol workers to counter the "sharp intensification of ideological sabotage" being waged against Latvia in recent years through the medium of broadcasting, as well as via trade, scientific, cultural and family ties: "In order to rectify this substantial shortcoming in ideological work we are devoting increasing attention to the questions of counterpropaganda and combating bourgeois ideology." No further processing planned.

CSO: 1800/633

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

KIRGIZIYA KOMSOMOL NEW FIRST SECRETARY--A plenum of the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirgiziya took place on 30 November 1982. "The plenum relieved Comrade Aytbayev T.S. of his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of the Kirgiziya Komsomol Central Committee in connection with his taking up another post. The plenum elected Comrade Abdykalykov O. as first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee of Kirgiziya." [LD171200 Frunze SOVETSKAYA in KIRGIZIYA in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 1]

ISLAMIC CALENDAR--The Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan has printed an Islamic calendar for the current year. The calendar depicts fasting days and dates of religious festives. [GF101053 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jan 83 GF]

SADYKOV RETURNS FROM AMERICA--(Dzemil) Sadykov, a renown Kirgiz scholar and (?lawyer), has returned from his trip to the United States. He was one of the members of a Soviet delegation which visited the United States at the invitation of the National Committee of the Soviet-American Friendship Society [title as heard]. (Dzemil) Sadykov, in a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, said he participated in a number of talks the members of the delegation had with American individuals. He said: I strongly felt that there is a great interest in the United States in the life in Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In the talks in the United States, I briefed by audience on the horizons achieved by the Kirgiz and other Soviet peoples in the establishment of a new life. [Text] [GF101053 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Jan 83 GF]

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